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(and every day is a day for DOLE Pineapple Juice)

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The Literary Digest

for May 18, 1935

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ARTHUR S. DRAPER, *Editor*

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Union Movement Gains

"Union organization in the United States to-day has penetrated more extensively into every industry and geographic area than at any time in its history—and is being further extended." So a recent Twentieth Century Fund Survey found.

That leads to various estimates of organized Labor's nation-wide strength; also to possibilities of increasing economic strife as warm weather sets in.

When 1934 ended, of approximately 32,000,000 wage-earners in the United States, nearly 6,700,000 were organized, the Fund's report maintained. Of these, 4,200,000 were in trade-unions, 2,500,000 in company-unions.

This February, the American Federation of Labor estimated that there were 38,934,000 American workers. Labor-unionism goes ahead, spurred by collective-bargaining Section 7-A of the NIRA.

Altho labor-union enrolment appears small when compared with the wage-earner total, organization strength and influence can not be measured with a membership yardstick, the survey pointed out. Nor can the A. F. of L. be used alone as Labor's barometer. Because:

1. There are nearly forty independent unions of national stature, including four powerful rail brotherhoods.
2. The company-union gain is even more pronounced than trade-union increases.

Of 653 companies with union-plans in November, 1933, 61 per cent. were established after the NIRA. There were 1,300,000 company-unionists when the New Deal set the organization pace.

The A. F. of L. reported a membership average of 2,608,011 for the annual period ended August 31, 1934. Altho official, this figure is not regarded as an accurate indicator of the Labor movement.

Car-Sales Increase

Sales of General Motors cars to American consumers jumped from 106,349 in April, 1934, to 143,909 in April, 1935, an increase of 37,560. It was another indication to cheerful observers that the business-log jam is breaking under a rising tide of orders.

The General Motors statement announced that sales of its cars in April and also for the first four months of the year were the largest for these periods since 1929. For the first four months they were 402,002 cars, an increase of 115,130 over the corresponding period of 1934.

Sales of General Motors cars to dealers in the United States and Canada, together with shipments overseas, totaled 184,059 in April of this year, a gain of more than 30,000 over April, 1934, when the total was 153,954. The total of such sales in the first four months of 1935 was 572,775 cars, as against 470,558 in the corresponding period of 1934.

Total sales for 1934 to dealers in this country and Canada, together with overseas shipments, were 1,240,447, while in 1933 they were 869,035. Total sales to consumers in this country last year were 927,493, against 755,778 in 1933. Dealers in the United States bought a total of 959,494 cars in 1934 and 729,201 in 1933.

thank you men readers

for your interest and courtesy in answering our questionnaire asking—

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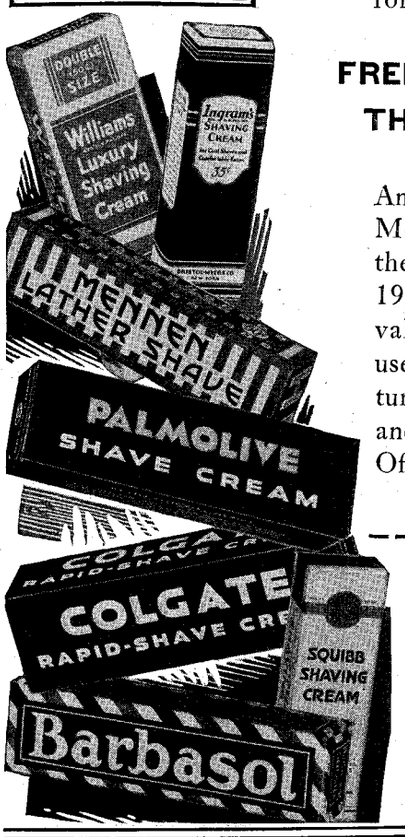
11%	"	BARBASOL
4%	"	SQUIBB
10%	"	ALL OTHERS

Mail the coupon below and we will send you promptly a copy of The Advertising Guide featuring products for men.



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Spun-Latex U.S. ROYAL

Made of materials controlled exclusively by "U.S." and never before used in a golf ball

THIS GREAT new "U. S." golf ball features *high power, high tension* winding—with a new thread *spun* directly from pure, virgin, liquid *latex*—the milk of the rubber tree itself, the very essence of rubber's sinewy strength and lasting vitality.

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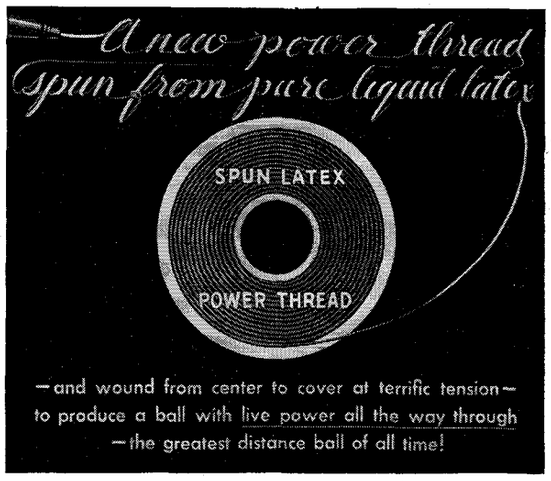
Spun Latex is the perfect answer to everything you've ever demanded of a golf ball.

Do you yearn for yardage? Every comparison we have made proves the Spun Latex U.S. Royal the supreme distance ball of the year...Does *click* tell your ear a true tale of quality? The Spun Latex U. S. Royal answers a clean stroke with a *click* like a whip crack...Do you lay great store by the *feel* of a ball? You'll get *feel* from this Spun Latex ball that spells nothing but s-o-l-i-d s-a-t-i-s-f-a-c-t-i-o-n . . . Are you a fanatic about playing a ball that putts true? We hope you are, because on the green the Spun Latex U.S. Royal performs with bull's-eye accuracy.


A new power thread
spun from pure liquid latex
SPUN LATEX
POWER THREAD
—and wound from center to cover at terrific tension—
to produce a ball with live power all the way through
—the greatest distance ball of all time!

The cover of this sensational ball is an extraordinary new substance from Java—Tjipetir (cheé-pet-ear)—tougher, whiter, more resilient—and displaying finer enamel finish—than any cover you have ever known! Tjipetir's toughness gives the ball a high degree of endurance—its resilience insures perfect response.

For the center of this record-breaking new golf ball "U. S." uses a sensitive sac of pure latex, containing an exclusive new liquid of permanent consistency. Surrounding the sac are several layers of pure Spun Latex tape, over which is wound the special *high tension* Spun Latex thread.

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The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, MAY 18, 1935

TOPICS OF THE DAY

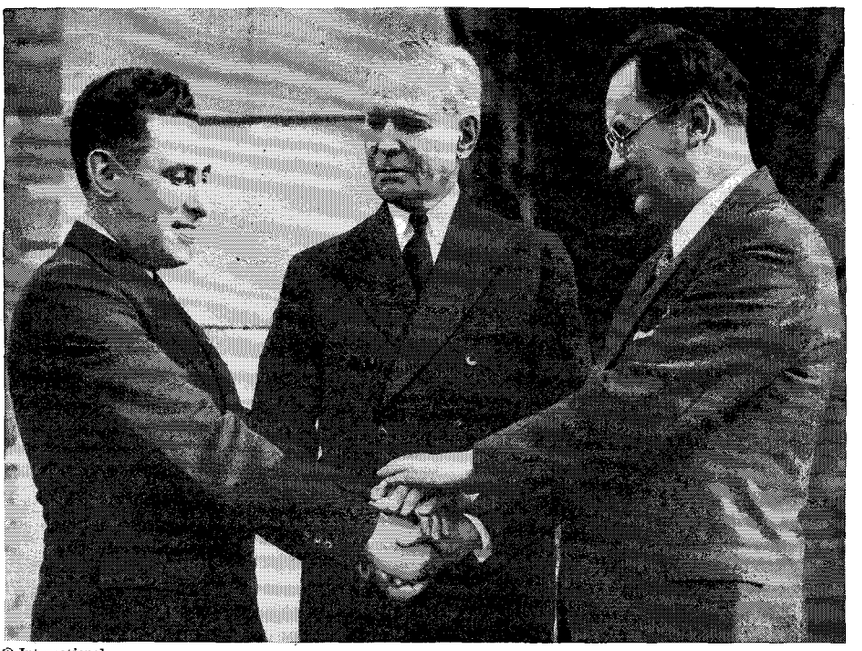
Patman Bonus Bill, Passed Three Times by the House in Three Years, Finally Wins in the Senate, After Deluge of Telegrams; Newspapers Divided in Opinion, With Majority Condemning Measure; Proponents Delay the Bill's Arrival at White House When Veto Is Indicated

Representative Wright Patman, Texas Democrat, moved over to the Senate wing of he Capitol one day last week, sat down in a rear seat, and, gravely but happily, watched the Senate pass his bonus bill by a vote of 55 to 33.

It was a great day for Representative Patman, perhaps the greatest of his six years n Washington. Getting a bonus bill hrough Congress has been the goal of his official life.

The pink-cheeked young Texan, then hirty-five, made his first speech for the onus in 1929, a few months after he landed n Washington. Persistently, matter-of-actly, he has been making them ever since. His colleagues in the House grew to expect a speech on the bonus every time they saw he chubby, curly-haired Representative vith the silver-rimmed spectacles rise to his eet.

Off the floor, he has had precisely the ame preoccupation—benefits for ex-service nen. Veterans crowd his office, heap his lesk with mail, name children after him, ven send him poems on the model of "Don't ose hope, old soldier, for Wright Patman s in this fight, and he will see that we get ustice and this debt is paid outright."



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Three for the bonus: Left to right, *James E. Van Zandt, Commander in Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma, and Representative Wright Patman of Texas in a show of unity*

A Reward—With Thorns

He himself is a World War veteran, who nlisted as a private and rose to a first ieutenancy. The fact that a heart ailment :ept him from the firing-line bothers him. 'Not privileged to serve overseas during the War by reason of a service-connected dis-ibility," he writes in the official Congres-ional Directory.

His devotion to the bonus question has ıot gone unrewarded, tho until last week he reward had a thorn in it. The House ıas passed the Patman bill—has passed it hree times since 1932, in fact, the last time ın March 22. Hitherto, however, the Sen-ıte would have nothing to do with it.

Hence the Representative's joy when, ıefore his very eyes, the Senate finally apitulated. Hence the rush of his friends o pump his hand and slap his back even ıefore he left the Senate Chamber.

Yet there were still a few thorns in the ituation for Representative Patman.

The day after the Senate passed the Patman bill, President Roosevelt held a press onference and, smiling even more confi-lently than usual, indicated that he would 'eto it if it reached him, and do so in jig ime.

To prevent this, Senator Elmer Thomas, Oklahoma Democrat and prominent Patmanite, entered a motion to reconsider the Senate's vote—a piece of strategy which held the bill in the Senate until its advocates could bring up their big guns and map their plans for a final push.

A second thorn was the fact that, tho the Senate majority for the Patman bill was ample, it was not the two-thirds majority necessary to override a veto.

The fact remained, nevertheless, that the Senate had passed the Patman bill, and that was enough to make May 7 a red-letter day for Representative Patman.

Under this bill, the veterans would turn in their adjusted compensation, or bonus, certificates in return for crackling new United States notes—that is to say, currency.

The average veteran who had not already borrowed on his certificate—only 15 per cent. have not—would receive about $1,000. The others would receive a little less than $500 each. In other words, the Government would pay each veteran the maturity value of his certificate, minus interest and principal of any loan he had made on it.

There are more than 3,500,000 certificates outstanding. The cost of the Patman plan, therefore, is estimated at approximately $2,200,000,000.

As a sort of safety-valve for its currency-expansion features, the bill permits the Government to contract the currency to "prevent undue expansion" or to prevent commodity prices from soaring above their 1921-'29 level.

Inflation—or Not?

Because no metallic reserve is specified for the new notes, opponents of this measure refer to it slightingly as the "greenback bill" and condemn it as inflationary. Representative Patman, however, insists that "this bill is not inflation."

During the Senate debate, some champions of the bill took a different tack. "There is no money anywhere better than greenbacks," Senator Thomas said, and Senator William G. McAdoo, California Democrat, former Secretary of the Treasury and a Patmanite likewise, declared: "There is no single element of danger of any sort, kind or condition in issuance of this kind of currency."

Bonus forces were heartened, too, by statements made by Jesse H. Jones, Chair-

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—*Batchelor in the New York* Daily News

man of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and Marriner S. Eccles, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board. Mr. Jones said it might be worth what it would cost to get the bonus issue settled and out of politics. Mr. Eccles said that, while the Patman bill might create fears of inflation and set a bad precedent, the currency issued under it would simply replace currency already in circulation and would not increase the latter's volume.

Some Administration stalwarts are said to have voted for the Patman bill, rather than for the Vinson bill or any other bonus proposal, believing that, because of the inflation angle, a veto of the Patman bill would be easiest to sustain.

Visitors' galleries were packed with veterans when the Senate approved the Patman bill. Thereafter, veterans' lobbies, already functioning at high speed, pushed the accelerator down to the floor.

Appeals to Washington

Frank N. Belgrano, Jr., National Commander of the American Legion, had favored the Vinson bill, which would cash the bonus also but not with greenbacks. When the Senate acted, however, he accepted the decision and urged Legionnaires to "Wire President not to veto and wire your Congressmen and Senators, if bill is vetoed, to vote to override veto."

James E. Van Zandt, Commander-in-Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, who had supported the Patman plan from the outset, appealed to the American people to send a million messages to the President urging him to sign it.

These mailed and telegraphed appeals to Washington can be highly effective at times. The veterans have seen striking proofs of the fact in the past few months. For, in the popular mind at any rate, the Patman bill got through the Senate, not merely because it was supported by many veterans, but because it was supported by the Hearst press, by Senator Huey P. Long, and, most notably, by the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin of Detroit.

"Send your Senator a telegram telling him to vote 'no' on our entrance into the

SENATE VOTE ON PATMAN BILL

FOR THE BILL—55

Democrats—43

Adams (Colo.)	McCarran (Nev.)
Bachman (Tenn.)	McGill (Kan.)
Bankhead (Ala.)	McKellar (Tenn.)
Bilbo (Miss.)	Minton (Ind.)
Black (Ala.)	Moore (N. J.)
Bone (Wash.)	Murphy (Iowa)
Bulow (S. D.)	Murray (Mont.)
Byrnes (S. C.)	Neely (W. Va.)
Caraway (Ark.)	Overton (La.)
Clark (Mo.)	Pittman (Nev.)
Coolidge (Mass.)	Pope (Idaho)
Copeland (N. Y.)	Russell (Ga.)
Costigan (Colo.)	Schwellenbach (Wash.)
Donahey (Ohio)	Sheppard (Tex.)
Duffy (Wis.)	Smith (S. C.)
George (Ga.)	Thomas (Okla.)
Hatch (N. M.)	Thomas (Utah)
Lewis (Ill.)	Trammell (Fla.)
Logan (Ky.)	Truman (Mo.)
Long (La.)	Van Nuys (Ind.)
Maloney (Conn.)	Wheeler (Mont.)
McAdoo (Calif.)	

Republicans—10

Borah (Idaho)	Frazier (N. D.)
Capper (Kan.)	Gibson (Vt.)
Carey (Wyo.)	Norris (Neb.)
Davis (Pa.)	Schall (Minn.)
Dickinson (Iowa)	Steiwer (Ore.)

Progressive—1

La Follette (Wis.)

Farmer-Labor—1

Shipstead (Minn.)

AGAINST THE BILL—33

Democrats—21

Ashurst (Ariz.)	Glass (Va.)
Bailey (N. C.)	Guffey (Pa.)
Barkley (Ky.)	Harrison (Miss.)
Brown (N. H.)	Hayden (Ariz.)
Bulkley (Ohio)	King (Utah)
Burke (Neb.)	Lonergan (Conn.)
Byrd (Va.)	Radcliffe (Md.)
Connally (Tex.)	Robinson (Ark.)
Dieterich (Ill.)	Wagner (N. Y.)
Fletcher (Fla.)	Walsh (Mass.)
Gerry (R. I.)	

Republicans—12

Austin (Vt.)	McNary (Ore.)
Barbour (N. J.)	Metcalf (R. I.)
Couzens (Mich.)	Townsend (Del.)
Hale (Me.)	Vandenberg (Mich.)
Hastings (Del.)	White (Me.)
Johnson (Calif.)	
Keyes (N. H.)	

PAIRS

For the Bill—Reynolds and Gore, Democrats, and Nye, Republican.

Against the Bill—Tydings, Democrat.

World Court," Father Coughlin advised his hearers over the radio early this year. Many of them did, so many that the Court's defeat was popularly ascribed to this plea, as well as to a similar plea by the Hearst press and to the anti-Court attitude of Senator Long.

On Sunday night, May 5, two days before the Senate voted on the bonus, Father Coughlin appealed for telegrams again.

"Wire your Senators and tell them that it is your demand as one of their constituents that they support the Patman plan," he urged. Meanwhile, Senator Long not only echoed this plea on the radio but thundered for the Patman bill in the Senate and Hearst editorial writers thundered for it in the press.

Into Washington came the Coughlin-inspired messages again—thousands of them, tens of thousands, piling high on Senators' desks, looming large in Senators' minds. The flood irritated some Washington observers; there were angry murmurs of "Mail-order legislation" and "Government by telegraph." But no one argued that the inundation was ineffective.

Once the Patman bill had passed the Senate, Father Coughlin, speaking at Cleveland before a crowd of 25,000, threw his

The Patriotic Hitch-Hiker

—*Duffy in the Baltimore* Sun

weight against a veto. "The New Deal Administration will commit suicide," he said, "if it follows through with a veto of the Patman soldiers' bonus."

Father Coughlin sticks by his slogan "Roosevelt or Ruin," but some persons thought they saw in this statement a hint that, if the Patman bill was vetoed, he would walk off the Roosevelt reservation, taking the members of his huge National Union for Social Justice with him.

On Sunday, May 12, Father Coughlin made a direct radio appeal to the President to "sign the Patman bill—sign on the side of justice."

Veterans' lobbyists seemed convinced that the President would veto the Patman bill and took no chances. Confident that the House of Representatives would override a veto, they spent their time calling Senators from the floor and urging that the Senate do likewise.

Prominent among them was Col. John Thomas Taylor, one of the charter members of the American Legion, and the best known of its representatives at Washington. He is forty-nine, stocky and gray. He dresses stylishly, carries a cane, wears spats, and has a fondness for big black cigars. Aggressive and assertive, he knows Congress and his own job inside out, and usually gets results. He enlisted at the outbreak of the War and saw much active duty overseas. His title is Chairman of the Legion's National Legislative Committee.

Press Comment

While he and other lobbyists worked away, while President Roosevelt waited for the Patman bill to reach him, newspaper editorials volleyed repeatedly for and against it.

"Pay the bonus, Mr. President," urged the New York *Post* (Ind.). "The bonus is more than a debt to the veterans; it is an investment in recovery."

"The distribution of the new money," declared the El Paso *Times* (Dem.), "would discharge the obligation to the veterans, wipe out a large interest charge, stimulate trade, clear off veterans' debts—and call

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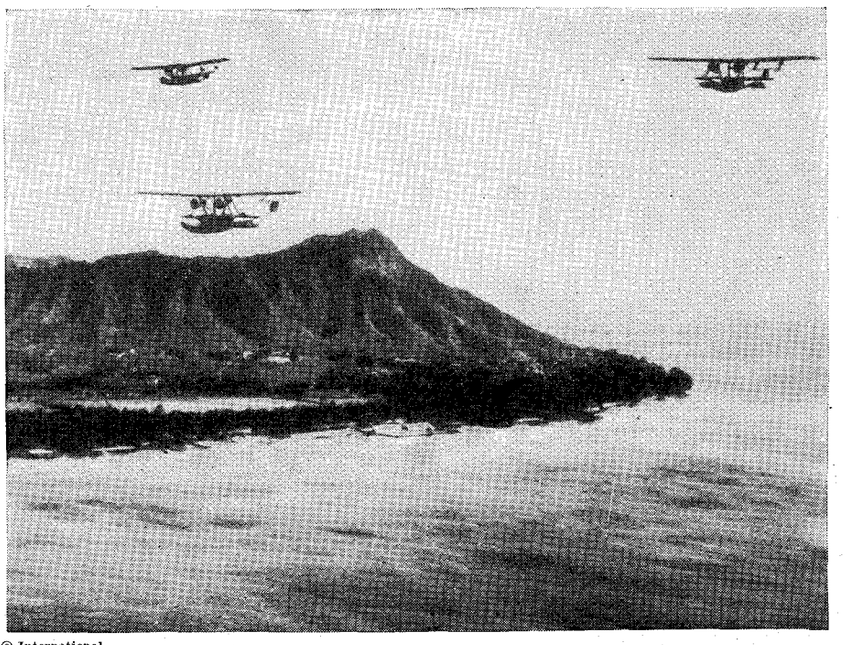
for not a penny's worth of new taxes." But most newspapers seemed to be on the other side of the firing-line.

"The Patman bill, which would pay a two and a fraction billion-dollar bonus by the issuance of printing-press money, carries a direct threat to every man or woman in the United States who has a job, a savings-bank account, an interest in a life-insurance policy," said the Cincinnati *Times-Star* (Rep.).

"No bonus measure is going to do the country any good," said the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger* (Ind.-Rep.).

"Outrageous," the New York *Herald Tribune* (Ind.-Rep.) said of the Patman bill, and *The Times* (Ind.-Dem.) of that same city called it "as vicious a piece of class legislation as ever got through Congress."

"If the bonus were to be the last of the veterans' major demands," said the Boston *Herald* (Rep.), "the ordinary citizen would heave a sigh, pay the taxes, and let bygones be bygones. But it is evident that just as soon as the bonus is cashed, agitation will begin for a system of pensions which, in the long run, will be many times more costly."



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Navy seaplanes flying over Diamond Head, Hawaii

In Brief Review

Greatest Mass-Flight: Almost lost in mid-Pacific, approximately 3,700 miles from the United States by way of Hawaii and approximately 2,560 miles in a direct line from Japan, the tiny coral-reef of Midway Island is enjoying unaccustomed attention.

It became the objective of the greatest mass-flight in history last week when forty-three Navy planes took off from Pearl Harbor, 1,323 miles to the southeast. Only a few weeks earlier the island had been established as one of the official bases of the projected Pan American air-route to China. Until then, Midway had been principally the home of gonies, great northern albatross with a wing-spread of eight feet.

Altho the purpose of the project was as secret as the rest of the present naval maneuvers, prosaically designated as Problem Sixteen, it was reported that the planes would remain away from Pearl Harbor for a month, in aerial operations, theoretically defending the United States against an enemy fleet which might be striking at Alaska, Hawaii, or Midway Island.

When Admiral Joseph Mason Reeves, Commander in Chief, United States Fleet, arrived at America's Gibraltar, near Honolulu, on Sunday, with the defending battleships, he announced that the forty-three patrol-planes had arrived safely at their secret destination after one stop. Forty-one finished the 1,188-mile flight together, two lagged, but completed the flight. There were no casualties.

But with the main fleet there were. A flight-lieutenant of the aircraft-carrier *Saratoga* plunged to his death when caught in the slip-stream of another fighting-plane. The destroyers *Sicard* and *Lea* collided. Both were damaged seriously. One seaman was killed, four others suffered minor injuries. Meanwhile, the Army grimly prepared to protect Hawaii from imaginary invaders.

America was impressed when Gen. Italo Balbo led twenty-five planes to Chicago and back in 1933, but the Italian armada was not in single mass-flight, nor was it aimed at a little lagoon surrounded by thousands of miles of open water.

While the Navy was making a show with its planes, the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce revealed in a table of the relative air-strength of the Powers since 1932 that the United States is a poor fifth.

The figures, compiled for "The Aircraft Yearbook" are:

	Jan., '32	Jan., '34	Jan., '35
France	4,000	4,000	3,600
Russia	1,500	2,200	3,000
British Empire	2,000	2,500	2,800
Italy	1,800	2,300	2,300
United States	1,800	1,700	2,060
Japan	1,300	1,500	1,850
Germany	....	200	600

The report adds that only 1,600 modern, fast fighting-ships could be mobilized in an emergency by the United States.

* * *

"Sidewalks of New York": Only one of his fifty songs was a success; but that song has become forever associated with one man and the Brown Derby. About 1894, when he was in his early thirties, James Blake was working in a hat-store in New York City.

Into the shop one day stepped a blind minstrel, humming a tune; that careless tune gave him the idea; and, in thirty minutes, Blake had written the words for "The Sidewalks of New York." Charles Lawlor, the blind musician, wrote the music.

Now, forty-one years later, Blake is ill, jobless, and penniless. Hearing of his plight, Alfred E. Smith came to the rescue of the author of his nominating song at the Democratic National Convention of 1928, and the proud, ailing, aging Blake was taken to a hospital.

Still selling about 5,000 copies a year, "The Sidewalks of New York" has become a part of American folk-tunes; but, long ago, the authors sold their rights for $5,000. "The Prettiest Girl That Works in Macy's," "The Best Is None Too Good for Riley," and other Blake songs didn't strike popular fancy; but Mamie O'Rourke and Nellie Shannon dance on and on.

"They all were real people in that song," said John Blake, his brother. "Mamie O'Rourke was real and so was Nellie Shannon and all the rest. We all lived down on East Eighteenth Street in those days, near Second Avenue. It was all different then."

* * *

Langer Victory: Columbia University's Class of 1910 voted William Langer, of North Dakota, "the man most likely to succeed." Up to now he has succeeded in being his State's Attorney General, its Governor, and its ex-Governor. Relieved of office recently by the State Supreme Court, he has succeeded in winning retrial from the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals.

Langer won the Governorship in 1932. To fortify his position the Langerite-controlled weekly newspaper, *The Leader*, was created. But Federal employees were discovered selling subscriptions to it. Langer was convicted last June for "conspiracy to obstruct Federal Relief legislation by soliciting political contributions from Federal employees."

When Langer lost the Governorship, Ole Olson, Lieutenant Governor, served out the term. Renominated after his conviction, Langer withdrew in favor of his wife. Mrs. Langer lost the race to Thomas H. Moodie, a Democrat, who was ousted after twelve days because of Constitutional ineligibility, "cheerfully" handing over his duties to the present Acting Governor, Walter Welford.

With the decision of the Court of Appeals, the political turmoil in North Dakota continues. And Langer is "really glad that the

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United States Government spent $125,000 to prove I am an honest Governor."

* * *

Republican Attack: Last week in Boston Ogden L. Mills, former Secretary of the Treasury, demanded a "clean-cut" alternative to the New Deal before the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts. Attacking the Roosevelt policies, he said the Republican Party should state that its policy was to maintain "our American political and economic systems as developed over a century and a half of amazing progress; and that, as opposed to collectivism, we stand for free government, free men and free enterprise."

From Omaha came the news that Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., Republican, forty-seven-year-old New Yorker, and a former Harvard football-player, would answer a call to be his party's Presidential candidate, but only if it came from the West. In Washington, prominent Democrats professed to be delighted with this news. Representative John J. O'Connor, who shares party leadership with Speaker Joseph W. Byrns, declared: "Oh, sure, he's my man all right. I nominated him some time ago—on the Republican ticket."

* * *

Chavez Appointed: Dennis Chavez, uncompromising proponent of New Deal policies, has been appointed by Gov. Clyde Tingley of New Mexico to fill the Senate seat of the late Senator Bronson Cutting.

Senator Cutting apparently only had squeezed through to defeat ex-Representative Chavez in the last election. Mr. Chavez will drop his contest of the 1,200-vote plurality, and will run again next year for the remainder of the unexpired Cutting term—to 1940.

A lawyer, Mr. Chavez is forty-seven. His family traces back to the holder of a Spanish land-grant in 1769.

* * *

Amelia's New Record: Amelia Earhart arrived at Newark Airport on May 8 on her "least exciting" air-dash—non-stop from Mexico City, 2,070 miles in fourteen hours, eighteen minutes, thirty seconds. It was the first non-stop trip from the Mexican Capital to the New York Metropolitan Area.

She passed over Washingon, D. C., in her pet monoplane in less than half the time it took Col. Charles A. Lindbergh to span the distance between the two capitals seven years ago.

* * *

REA Started: REA stands for Rural Electrification Administration. It is the Government's eighty-third alphabetical agency. The $100,000,000 electrical program, designed to "open a new era for American agriculture," was put into operation by Executive Order on May 11.

* * *

Byrd Returns: After nineteen months of exploring Antarctica, Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd and his second expedition to the South Pole returned on May 10. They were welcomed in Washington by President Roosevelt, who concluded his greeting with . . . "from the heart: Dick, I salute you."

Federal Mediation in Auto Strike

Assistant Secretary of Labor McGrady, Outstanding Conciliator, Scurries Between Toledo and Detroit Seeking Industrial Peace

Attempts to settle the automobile strike sent Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, scurrying back and forth between Toledo and Detroit last week.

A sturdy man of sixty-one, who speaks in a quiet but convincing tone, Mr. McGrady has a long and outstanding record as a conciliator. His experience with labor questions began after his graduation from high school, when he went to work in a pressroom and joined the Web Pressmen's Union.

Working his way to the fore first in local and then in national union affairs, he became President of Boston's Central Labor Union, and for ten years was Legislative Representative for the American Federation of Labor at Washington.

He is known as a labor conservative, but has had some hair-raising experiences, none the less. In 1929, he was kidnaped from a hotel in Elizabethton, Tennessee, driven to the border, and warned to get out of the State and stay out. Instead, he returned to Elizabethton.

Persistence and Skill

Last week, he had need of his persistence and his skill as a negotiator of industrial peace.

On April 23, a strike was called in the General Motors Corporation plant at Toledo, the only one which makes Chevrolet transmissions. Tho there are only about 2,300 employees in the Toledo plant, thirty General Motors plants were affected by this tie-up, and about 30,000 employees were made idle.

On May 8, employees of the Toledo plant rejected the company's proposal for a 5 per cent. wage-increase, and insisted on their original demands for union recognition, a written agreement, and wage-increases for various classifications.

The United Auto Workers' Federal Union, an A. F. of L. affiliate, polled 1,251 votes in this election against 605 for the Independent Chevrolet Workers' Association, which favored the company's proposal.

Series of Conferences

The upshot of this was another series of conferences, ending in one nineteen hours long, between labor leaders and General Motors officials, with Mr. McGrady supervising the proceedings.

Emerging from this meeting at 3 A.M., on Sunday morning, Mr. McGrady announced that a new peace proposal had been drafted, and that it would be presented to the A. F. of L. workers for acceptance or rejection on Monday evening.

On Sunday, also, Donald R. Richberg, acting chief of the NRA, held a conference on the Toledo strike with Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., President of General Motors, in New York City.

Another labor development of widespread interest likewise took place on Sunday. Francis J. Gorman, Vice President of the United Textile Workers, revealed his plan to appeal to the National Labor Relations Board from a decision recently handed down by the Textile Labor Relations Board.

The latter board ruled that no case had been established against the Callaway Mills, of La Grange, Georgia, which the union had accused of violating NIRA's much-discussed Section 7-A, the collective-bargaining provision.

Herbert Witherspoon Dies

Sudden death overtook Herbert Witherspoon, General Manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company, on May 11 in his executive offices. His death, due to a heart-attack, came a few minutes after he had expressed satisfaction at the prospects for the coming season, and on the eve of his sailing for Europe to sign new talent. He had succeeded Giulio Gatti-Casazza less than a month before.

Born at Buffalo in 1873, he was graduated from Yale in 1895, and made his operatic début with Henry W. Savage's Castle Opera Company in 1898. From 1908 to 1916, he was the first basso of the Metropolitan, during which time he sang twenty-five leading rôles.

Considerably slighter than most stars he might have passed off-stage for a banker or professor. He had engaged in extensive concert tours, and formerly had been a vice president and director of the Chicago Civic Opera Company. He was President of the Chicago Musical College from 1925 to 1929, and, during A Century of Progress at Chicago in 1933 was Chairman of Music.

Choice of a successor to Mr. Witherspoon will be largely influenced by the Juilliard Foundation, which is the chief contributor of funds for the coming season, and is said to favor continuance of an American tradition of opera.

Until a successor is chosen, it is expected that Edward Ziegler and Edward Johnson, associate managers, will act on matters pending at the Metropolitan.

Coughlin Hits Long Plan

Listeners-in who have been expecting some sort of political alliance between Father Charles E. Coughlin of Detroit and Senator Huey P. Long of Louisiana were startled last Sunday night when Senator Long's "Share-the-Wealth" scheme drew Father Coughlin's fire. "Social justice," he said in his radio speech, "refuses to accept the theory of confiscating all wealth and then dividing it equally. That is unsound. That is unthinkable radicalism."

Father Coughlin announced that the next mass-meeting of his National Union for Social Justice would be held in Madison Square Garden, in New York City, on May 22.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY ABROAD

Death of Marshal Pilsudski, Poland's "Man of Power"—Tragic Interlude in Europe's Search for Stability; Foreign Minister Laval, France's Traveling Statesman, Visits Moscow

The unexpected death last Sunday of sixty-seven-year-old Marshal Josef Pilsudski, dictator and greatest hero of the War-born State of modern Poland, came as a tragic interlude in Europe's long series of conferences for good-will among the nations, which began last January in the Laval-Mussolini talks at Rome.

On May 9, Pierre Laval, France's Foreign Minister, left Paris for Warsaw on his way to Moscow for conversations with Soviet Russia's Foreign Commissar, Maxim Litvinoff, about the Franco-Russian mutual-assistance pact which was signed at Paris on May 3.

Poland has been distrustful of the Franco-Soviet treaty. She has a post-War alliance with France, and has concluded non-aggression agreements with Soviet Russia on her Eastern border, and with Germany on the Western frontier. So no great surprize was expressed when announcement was made that Marshal Pilsudski would not be able to receive Foreign Minister Laval because the Marshal was laid up with an attack of grippe.

The thought was that the Polish Marshal had suddenly succumbed to a diplomatic illness such as befell Reichsführer-Chancellor Adolf Hitler some weeks ago when he postponed an engagement to meet Sir John Simon, Britain's Foreign Secretary.

Anniversary of Coup

But the reality of the Marshal's illness was attested last Sunday when it was officially announced at Warsaw that he had died that night from cancer of the stomach and liver after having been in poor health for several years.

Pilsudski, Poland's "man of power," died on the ninth anniversary of the 1926 coup which made him dictator of his country. When Poland was celebrating the name-day of her famous Marshal in March, 1934, *Gazeta Polska*, a Government organ, said that his tremendous power was not due to post-War hero-worship, or a cult of unrestricted rule of individuals over a barracks-drilled community, but to a greatness that had grown in years of labor and sacrifice, and that it "had not been born in an atmosphere of political hysteria, or a moment of transitory accumulation of favorable factors."

Acme

General Hertzog, right, South African Premier, chatting with the Earl of Athlone, on arrival in London for the King's Jubilee

Poland's gruff old revolutionary, who lived to see the fruition of his dreams of the early 'eighties of the last century, was no dictator to be classed with Mussolini, Hitler, and Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, first President of Turkey. He stood for more than any of them, wrote a British correspondent once at Warsaw, who pointed out that Pilsudski was, unlike other dictators, a professional soldier. As a soldier he liked subordination everywhere—in barracks, on the battle-field, and even in Parliament. But he applied this subordination also to himself. He was not opposed to the rights of individuals. But he liked to maintain human and citizenship rights only when they did not interfere with the development of the State. The modern State of Poland he rebuilt and gave back to his people their rightful place among the nations.

© International

Josef Beck, Foreign Minister of Poland

His life-long dream was to see realized a Poland comparable to that of the Polish "Golden Age" of the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries. Four years before he was born, in November, 1867, at Zulov, Vilna, of an old Polish-Lithuanian family, the last Polish insurrection had been stamped out by the Tsarist Russian Government. Until the outcome of the World War assured his country's self-determination, his whole life had been consecrated to that end. His constant fight for Polish independence, his years of exile in Siberia, his stand against Russia, and later against the Central Powers, his victory over a Communist army, and his struggle against corruption, said one commentator, loomed so large that he was justified in his aim to rule Poland without strong-arm methods and without application of brute force against his opponents.

Without the old master with the scraggly mustache, and bristling pompadour, official circles in Europe's capitals wondered whither Poland would go. Some observers, said the Associated Press, felt that Polish affairs would stay on their present path, at least for the moment, because of the appointment of Gen. Edward Rydz-Smigly as Chief Army Inspector. He has long been regarded by many as the logical successor of Marshal Pilsudski.

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The late Marshal Pilsuaski with his two daughters

As soon as the Marshal's death was announced, Warsaw authorities took precautions to prevent internal disturbances. Police were reenforced, and officers patrolling the streets carried tear-bombs.

Marshal Pilsudski's death was considered at London as an added uncertainty to the European situation. British anxiety, according to a London correspondent of the New York *Times*, was concerned more with the future of Poland's internal politics than with its foreign policy, because no matter who succeeded Pilsudski it was felt that Poland would be forced to keep on reasonably good terms with both her powerful neighbors.

Pilsudski's death came just as his political career had reached the peak. Recent constitutional reforms had put limitless power in the hands of the President of the Polish Republic, and the Marshal had been expected to assume that office on the apparently impending resignation of President Ignace Moscicki. The latter, scientist as well as statesman, was placed in the Presidential chair by Pilsudski, and has been described as "Ignace the Obedient."

M. Laval had left Warsaw for Moscow before the death of Marshal Pilsudski, whom he had not seen because of the Marshal's illness. But M. Laval assured Poland's Foreign Minister Josef Beck, who was once called by a famous German editor "the most fascinating statesman in all Europe," that Poland need have no fear that there was any ulterior political motive behind the Franco-Soviet mutual-assistance pact. In return, Colonel Beck was believed to have assured M. Laval that rumors of a secret military agreement between Poland and Germany were groundless.

J. B. M. Hertzog, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, and other Dominion Premiers met the British Cabinet in London for what was officially described as a discussion of "the international situation." In well-informed South African quarters it

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was disclosed that fear that the dark races some day might seek to wrest power from the whites in Africa had persuaded South Africans to look favorably upon Germany's possible return to the Dark Continent as a Colonial Power.

General Hertzog went to London bearing Jubilee greetings from South Africa to King George V and Queen Mary. Of slight figure with hunched shoulders and wearing thick gold-rimmed glasses over deep-set black eyes, the unobtrusive iron-jawed third South African Premier feared his countrymen would lose their individuality in the British Empire. He became a bitter racialist, founded the National Party, won over the Dutch-speaking people with passionate speeches and secured a National Party majority in the Union Parliament.

Hertzog *vs.* Smuts

He led his party in many bitter attacks against Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, the man who for nearly two years fought a dogged guerrilla struggle against Great Britain and who later became one of the leading statesmen of the new British Commonwealth which emerged from the World War. It was Smuts, lawyer, soldier, statesman, farmer, scholar, and philosopher, who has been credited as having conceived the League of Nations' Covenant as it stands.

The political feud between the National Party of General Hertzog and the South African Party ended last year when racialism was dropped in the interests of the country and fusion took place between the two big parties. General Hertzog has been called "Fusionist Number 1."

The graceful gesture of good-will by the South Africans toward their former enemy Germany in favoring the possibility that the German colony of Southwest Africa be returned was moved also by the practical consideration of the heavy cost of administering the one-time German colonies.

Determined to Stay

"We in South Africa," said a South African official, have "the only white civilization in Africa, and altho we are outnumbered four to one by natives, we mean to stay."

The Daily Telegraph (London) remarked editorially that the recent history of Southwest Africa suggested that a return of this mandated colony to German control, rumored elsewhere than in England, did not come within possibilities.

On the contrary, *The Telegraph* noted that the last general election in that territory was on the question of whether Southwest Africa should become a fifth State of the South African Union. Supporters of that policy obtained the two-thirds majority necessary for any change in the Constitution, and this newspaper added:

"The results of the election were most remarkable because the number of Germans in Southwest Africa has more than doubled since the land has ceased to be a part of the German Empire, and German residents have been given equal voting rights. As long as that state of opinion continues, any movement elsewhere to hand the territory back to Germany would seem to be gratuitous mischief-making."

After Revolt in the Philippines

Independence Would Be "Ruinous," Senator McKellar Warns, Reporting on Trip; Republican Colleague Sees "Japan Moving In"

Benigno Ramos, who calls himself President of the Sakdalista Party of the Philippines, declared at Tokyo, where he has been a political refugee since last September, that tho the Sakdalista movement for the moment might be suppressed it could not be extirpated permanently, and would continue until "real independence" for the Islands was obtained.

Wide World © International

Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, left, *and Senator Kenneth McKellar*

The short-lived revolt which the Philippine Constabulary crushed on May 3 was, according to Ramos, intended as a demonstration against the form of independence offered by the United States. Under the Independence Act, the Philippines are to go through a ten-year transitional period before obtaining freedom. A plebiscite for ratification of the Commonwealth Constitution was to be held on May 14.

Report to Senate

Senator Kenneth McKellar, Democrat, of Tennessee, who went to the Philippines last fall as a member of a subcommittee of the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs of the Senate, made a separate report of the political situation there which was printed in the *Congressional Record* of May 3 as a Senate document.

In his report he told of a visit made by members of the subcommittee to Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, former stormy petrel of the Islands, who was most cordial and hospitable to the Senators. General Aguinaldo is about sixty-five years old, according to Senator McKellar, who was born sixty-five years ago in Alabama. General Aguinaldo is said to look about forty-five, and to be greatly interested in immediate Philippine independence.

He does not want to wait at all, according to the Senator, who wrote that General Aguinaldo was willing "to take independence on the chance of being able to protect the islands both economically and from being overrun by other Powers."

General Aguinaldo frankly stated, however, that he realized the danger from both sources.

Declaring that he never had been treated more hospitably than by the Filipinos during his visit, Senator McKellar averred, however, that he was convinced that "it is to their best interest, at this time, to become a completely self-governing local political entity, like one of our own States, but that it is wholly unwise, and probably will be ruinous to them, to separate themselves as an independent nation."

Republican's Fears

Similarly fearful was Senator Ernest W. Gibson, Republican, of Vermont, who, just before the Philippine plebiscite for ratification of the Commonwealth Constitution, on May 14, recommended that the Filipinos ask Congress to withdraw its grant of sovereignty.

Following Senator McKellar, who had submitted his report the previous week, the Vermont Senator, who had voted for the bill granting freedom to the Philippines in a decade, submitted to the Senate the second report made by individual members of the Tydings committee.

Senator Gibson said his trip had changed his mind as to the advisability of Philippine independence at this time. "Japan is moving in as we are moving out," said Senator Gibson.

Greek Royalist Rumblings

The monocled ex-King George II of Greece told newspaper men at London that reports he had been asked to return to the Greek throne were "all imagination." A special correspondent of *The Daily Telegraph* cited the King as having said to the correspondent, personally, that he was willing to return, but would not consent to restoration at the hands of anything less than a vast majority of the people.

Meanwhile, *The Manchester Guardian* expressed the hope that the Greek Government would not only forego further executions, as ordered by courts-martial, but put an end to the sweeping "purge" that was "victimizing and antagonizing half the population besides repudiating everything Hellas ever stood for and estranging the civilized world to which Hellas means so much."

A united plea against further executions was made on May 2 by the British, French, and United States Ministers, but, said Athens press dispatches, it was suppressed from public knowledge.

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Italo-Ethiopian Clash

Mussolini's Military Preparedness Dampens Conciliation Hopes

Hopes for conciliation of the boundary dispute between Italy and Ethiopia have been somewhat dashed by Premier Benito Mussolini's activity in pushing his huge military preparedness program. Commissioners were to have been appointed to iron out differences between the two, it was said by government circles at Rome, and they probably would meet on neutral territory. At the same time, however, Rome Associated Press dispatches reported the belief in well-informed circles that the conciliation attempts would fail.

La Tribuna (Rome) published an article on May 9 by Corrado Zoli, former Governor of Italian Somaliland and Eritrea. Defending the Government's action in sending large bodies of troops to the East African colonies, he revealed that at the time of the Ualual incident late last year, the Italian forces in Somaliland totaled only 4,000 men, one air-squadron, one tank-section, a very small artillery contingent, and two seaplanes.

He calculated that against that small force the Abyssinians could have concentrated at the frontier in a month or two 325,000 men armed with 136 field-guns and 210 machine-guns.

An Italian semiofficial publication, *Le Forze Armate* ("Armed Forces"), charged that Spanish, Swedish, German, and Belgian factories were shipping war-material to Ethiopia. Italy filed diplomatic protests with nations supplying arms to Ethiopia, said the authoritative Rome daily *Giornale d'Italia*, without naming the nations.

Emperor Haile Selassie I of Ethiopia warned that he would order general mobilization of every fighting-man in his Empire if Italy continued war-preparations. The Emperor was quoted in an interview with a London *Daily Telegraph* correspondent that he still hoped the League of Nations Council, on May 20, would move definitely toward peaceful settlement of the dispute.

The League: *"Why should a giant like you pick on such a little fellow?"*

—Mucha (*Warsaw*)

Yugoslavia's "Terrorist" Elections

Opposition Groups Allege Breaches of Electoral Laws as National Unity Party, Headed by Premier, Wins Overwhelmingly

Yugoslavia's crucial problem, the effort of some six million Serbs to turn three to four million Croats, one million Slovenes and smaller minorities of Bosnians, Hungarians, Germans, Albanians, Macedonians, Turks, and Bulgars into Serbs like themselves, was revealed in the strongest light by the elections of May 5.

An overwhelming vote in favor of the régime of the National Unity Party headed by Premier Bogoljub Yevtich, had been foreseen and the official figures showed that his party had polled 1,614,000 votes and had won 315 of the 368 seats in the Skupshtina, lower house of Parliament.

Because of the oral system of voting and the various other methods of pressure exerted by the Government, said foreign press correspondents at Belgrade, the Opposition groups led by Dr. Vladko Matchek polled 910,000 votes less than they had expected.

Yevtich Opposition

Against the Yevtich Party were alined the United Croatian and Serbian Peasants' Party, the Serbian Democrats, and the Mohammedans. The first official figures were expected to be revised and also it was forecast that revision probably would show further gains for the Yevtich régime.

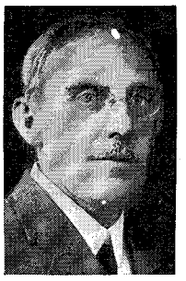
The Opposition parties claimed that the elections were unparalleled, even in the history of the Balkans, for terror exercised against the Opposition, and for breaches of electoral laws during the vote. Former Premier Dr. Liyuba Davidovich, who was associated in leading the oppositional group with Doctor Matchek, said at Belgrade: "I would give my head if you could name a single law that they have not broken."

In many districts it appeared that the electorate refused to go to the polls as a protest against irregularities practised by officials. According to the official returns the Opposition won a victory only in the city of Zagreb, Croatia, Doctor Matchek's home, where his following polled 30,000 votes as against 10,000 for Premier Yevtich. Two of the Opposition parties were credited with less than 50,000 votes each, and consequently will have no representation in Parliament. The Socialists voted for Premier Yevtich.

Under the Yugoslav electoral laws, the dominant party was assured of large majorities and obtained at least three-fifths of all the seats in the Skupshtina regardless of the proportion of the votes it got.

The election will result, however, as was pointed out by a Belgrade correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*, in a slight trend toward a return to democratic methods, for the Opposition had no representation at all in the previous Parliament.

Opposition leaders described the official returns of the election as a "swindle"



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Doctor Matchek

© Keystone

Premier Yevtich

and supporters of Doctor Matchek contended that they actually had won by ample majorities everywhere.

The Government, according to Belgrade Associated Press dispatches, put aside the accusations as "baseless complaints of disgruntled losers."

Premier Yevtich said his following was "completely satisfied and encouraged." He commented with pride on the asserted fact that no one had been killed or injured in the "minor disorders" which marked the polling. But reports from Klagenfurt, Austria, *via* Zagreb, said that at least four persons were killed and many seriously injured in election clashes.

Chaco War and Peace Efforts

Heavy fighting between Bolivian and Paraguayan opposing armies, in a great crescent nearly 250 miles long, was reported from La Paz, Capital of Bolivia, the day before diplomatic representatives of the mediating republics were to meet at Buenos Aires to organize a definite peace conference as proposed by the League of Nations.

A preliminary peace conference at Rio de Janeiro had been definitely dropped. According to a statement by Foreign Minister Carlos Saavedra Lamas of Argentina, plans for a meeting of the Bolivian and Paraguayan Foreign Ministers at Rio de Janeiro had been abandoned on the suggestion of Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

The meeting at the Argentine capital was to be attended by the diplomatic representatives of Brazil, Chile, Peru, and the United States.

Señor Saavedra Lamas said that as soon as the mediation group had been organized a formal invitation would be extended to Uruguay to join the mediators. He expressed the hope that the mediators would be able to arrange a definite cessation of hostilities while President Getulio Dornelles Vargas of Brazil still was at Buenos Aires.

This would mean the termination of the Chaco war before the end of May. President Vargas was due to arrive at Buenos Aires on May 20 on a good-will visit, returning President Agustín P. Justo's visit to Rio de Janeiro last year.

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CURRENT OPINION

By Switching to Conservatives, Justice Roberts, Supreme Court's Youngest, Gives New Dealers Chills, Editors Food for Comment; America Rejoices in British King's Jubilee

NATIONAL

Judicial Snag: Tall, massive, and black-haired, Owen J. Roberts, youngest member, at sixty, of the United States Supreme Court, gave New Dealers a chill last week. It was not so much because he switched from the four liberals of the Court to join the four

Not According to Schedule

—Sykes in the Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger

conservatives in a five-to-four decision invalidating the Railroad Pension Act; rather, it was because of a fear that, in future decisions, he is "lost to the New Deal."

One million railroad employees and approximately 900,000 holders of $8,250,000,000 of rail stock were directly affected by the decision. Written by Associate Justice Roberts, and concurred in by Associate Justices Van Devanter, McReynolds, Sutherland, and Butler, it held the Act unconstitutional because it violated the due-process clause.

Furthermore, the ruling stated that Congress lacked power to enact any compulsory-pension act for rail employees.

A vigorous minority opinion, written by Chief Justice Hughes, and concurred in by Associate Justices Brandeis, Stone, and Cardozo, retorted that the majority had placed "an unwarranted limitation upon the commerce clause," on which the Act was based.

Victors were 134 Class I railroads, two express companies, and the Pullman Company. Signed last year by President Roosevelt, altho he considered it loosely drawn, it would have compelled the lines to contribute a sum equal to 4 per cent. of their pay-rolls to a pension-fund. Employees would have paid 2 per cent. of their wages. Pensions would have been paid at sixty, or after thirty years' service.

By the decision, the railroads escape an expenditure of $60,000,000 this year. At present, under voluntary pension agreements, they pay approximately $35,000,000 a year.

"One of the most reactionary decisions handed down by the Court," declared George M. Harrison, Chairman of the Railway Labor Executives Association. On the other hand, the Association of American Railroads, through its President, John J. Pelley, expressed gratification.

Editorial comment ranged from flat statements that the decision spelled the end of the New Deal to the questioning of the Court's authority to "impede the popular will."

It is "a wholesome lesson in Constitutional law for the advocates of hasty change," declared the New York *Herald Tribune* (Ind.-Rep.), and the Troy (N. Y.) *Record* (Ind.) saw it as a notice that "there is a power greater than Congress, and one that the New Deal can not and does not control" —the Constitution.

"Obviously a warning to Congress," agreed the Boston *Evening Transcript* (Ind.-Rep.), while the Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette* (Ind.) called it "a sharp reminder that the Federal Government is not omnipotent."

To the Milwaukee *Journal* (Ind.) "the Court has done a substantial service in forcing the attention of Congress on what is right and just in laws designed to further right and justice."

Hailing the decision as "the worst setback the New Dealers have received," the Denver *Post* (Ind.) said that "it not only junks their scheme for pensioning railroad employees, but it knocks the props out from under President Roosevelt's fantastic social-security program, and forecasts a judicial death-blow to the NRA."

It is a fair inference to the Los Angeles *Times* (Rep.) that the Court will bury the "moribund" NRA with the rail Act.

What the decision meant to the Butte *Montana Standard* (Ind.-Dem.) was that "Congress can not arbitrarily take money from one group of citizens to give it to another."

Many papers friendly to the New Deal were deeply concerned. "It is a decision for national insecurity," declared the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind.). No one can overlook its "grave potentialities in obstructing the social reconstruction of this country."

"It is entirely possible," thought the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Ind.-Dem.), "that the New Deal, or much of it, has struck a judicial snag against which it will be impossible to proceed further," while the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.-Dem.) called it "indeed disturbing to find the Supreme Court laying down without qualification the principle that Congress may not enact legislation of this character."

By this ruling, said the Galveston *News* (Ind.-Dem.), the Court's majority is committed "to a theory of limited Federal powers difficult to harmonize with much of the New Deal program."

Other editors refused to be pessimists, insisting that the decision was not a threat to the New Deal.

"Social justice will not be halted for all time," insisted the Louisville *Herald-Post* (Ind.).

While social security is desirable, "yet zeal to attain it does not justify cutting across the Constitutional guaranties," warned the Omaha *World-Herald* (Dem.).

Invalidation of the railroad law "will not affect the Federal social-security program," was the confident statement of the Salt Lake City *Deseret Evening News* (Ind.), while the Twin Falls (Idaho) *News* (Ind.-Rep.) agreed that "it does not necessarily affect any provision of a social-security program where the right of the persons involved to accept or reject is not impaired."

In the opinion of the Fort Worth *Star-Telegram* (Ind.-Dem.) "a reasonable industrial-pension system, in all probability, can be enacted in such form that it will survive the test of Constitutionality."

Along the same line, the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.) pointed out that the problem for the Administration and Congress "is how to formulate legislation that will carry through the ideas referred to by the Chief Justice, but in a way that will satisfy the Constitutional objections of the Court majority."

It is true that the people have the right to change the Constitution, "but until the organic law has been changed," said *The Daily Oklahoman* (Dem.), "Congress should follow it, as in no other way can the country have stable and orderly Government."

What does the decision mean?

To the Kansas City *Star* (Ind.) its "whole future import would seem to rest upon the record and inclination of a single member of the Court, Justice Owen J. Roberts,

Proceed with Caution

—Page in the Louisville Courier-Journal

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who wrote the majority opinion," while the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Ind.-Dem.) added its interpretation that "we should know better how to prophesy if we could read the mind of Mr. Justice Roberts."

FOREIGN

Royal Jubilee: Britain's kindly, shy ruler beamed palely at cheering millions as he passed through London's streets last week. He was profoundly happy, full of pride. His twenty-five years had matched those of Henry VIII, Elizabeth, George II, George III, Victoria.

Across the seas, 450,000,000 subjects, speaking 222 languages, or dialects, and filling one-fourth of the world, bowed, prayed, shouted, danced in tribute. But no dominion or colony watched with greater interest the Silver Jubilee than the King's 130,000,000 cousins in America. While he sat on the throne, Americans had had Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson, Harding, Coolidge, Hoover, and a second Roosevelt.

The nation rejoiced. From the White House went out an official, touching message of congratulation. President Roosevelt said: "The many traditions which we in the United States have in common with the British people permit us to understand how deeply stirring to-day's anniversary must be to Your Majesty's subjects. We share in the rejoicing."

Throughout the land editors, mindful of current political uncertainties and economic troubles, gave columns of space to the Jubilee, bolstered them with words of editorial praise. The man, George Frederick Ernest Albert of Windsor, rather than the Throne he has so self-effacingly occupied, was the universal object of their eulogies.

This was neatly summarized by the Hartford *Courant:* "The man himself finally has grown even more than the Throne in the affections of those who acknowledge loyalty to him," and no finer tribute could be paid than this, in the Philadelphia *Inquirer:* "In all the troublous times since the War he has kept his head."

The nation's homage was epitomized by the Washington *Evening Star* with: "Republican America, for which George V cherishes an oft-manifested friendship, recognizes in him the man and the sovereign whom Britain honors."

The St. Paul *Daily News* found a sharp contrast in American and British political leadership. "In America, leadership is often synonymous with selfishness and personal aggrandizement. The leadership of King George has not been that. It has been twenty-five years of sacrifice and repression."

Even more pointed was this comment of the Sioux City *Tribune:* "The joining of hands around the world in this celebration should make United States citizens think and ponder over the treatment received by England's leaders and the treatment bestowed on ours."

The American view was discussed by the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* in the declaration: "If we Americans find this difficult to comprehend (the ruler's value to the kingdom), it is because of our lack of traditions and the impossibility of our understanding the English devotion to tradition and the Englishman's gratitude to a king who makes tradition seem worthy and good."

Editorial writers, viewing the cavalcade of events in the last quarter-century, generally contrasted the solidly enthroned monarch in an otherwise nearly throneless world with the glittering, pompous state before 1914.

Standing Together!

—*Cassel in the Brooklyn* Daily Eagle

"By gracefully accepting the rôle of a benevolent and somewhat colorless presidency, and waiving, one by one, virtually all of the prerogatives and powers that were once exercised by European monarchs," said the Reno *Evening Gazette*, "the British royal family has preserved itself far into a period from which nearly all of the other European royal families have disappeared."

Royalty seems a disappearing phenomenon, said the Springfield *Republican*, "save in England, where a racial genius for making an anomaly work has linked it, not to a dictatorship, but to a progressive democracy."

George V "chose not the rôle of a knight-errant, like some of his royal contemporaries who sought to dazzle the world with their presumptious exploits," observed the Manchester (N. H.) *Union*, showing, instead, as the Providence *Journal* recalled, "an example of restrained but wholesome individuality as a symbol of British unity."

In the same vein, *The Christian Science Monitor*, pointing to his wise, unobtrusive rule, thought "that is one reason why, when dictatorship so much abounds in a changing world, monarchical England remains the home of democratic ideals."

The fact that "whatever social changes have been mixed in the political developments of Great Britain none has openly and vitally touched the place of the King" also was emphasized by the Chicago *Daily Tribune*. With the result that the Boston *Daily Globe* found "there is no large country where adjustment of the old to new conditions has been less disastrous and disturbing than in England."

The Boise *Idaho Statesman* likewise felt the British Throne "as substantial to-day as the day he first occupied it."

The Oregon Daily Journal asked: "How many head-stones rise between the Coronation and the Silver Jubilee in one brief quarter of a century?"

That thought stirred the Houston *Post* to observe that "his reign and the eventual reign of his son appear secure both against war and in peace." This is possible because this monarch "has made himself one of the people, instead of preserving royal isolation," averred the Dallas *Dispatch*.

Undoubtedly this results from the fact that "he understands precisely what his status is, and never is guilty of abusing his station," declared the Topeko *Daily Capital*.

For just this reason, pointed out the Newark *Evening News*, "Britain feels safe with him. He will respect the traditions of his race."

In fact, the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* vouchsafed the opinion that "one would have to go back to the days of King Arthur to find a sovereign of Britain so universally beloved as George V."

This manifest loyalty and enthusiastic love of the people for the royal family particularly impressed the Ogden (Utah) *Standard Examiner*. "There is a fine democracy in the King's attitude which must appeal not only to the British, but to America."

When all else is counted, the fact remains, underlined the Washington *Post*, the genial ruler "represents the people as a whole."

Less sentimentally inclined was the Cheyenne *Tribune-Leader*, which found "the adulation of George is absurd. Britain is a tremendous entity, the King, save as a symbol, a nonentity."

The Sioux Falls *Argus-Leader* took a questioning attitude: "Perhaps the English people, without quite realizing it, accept the colorful events of the Jubilee much as we do a circus-festival. Surely they do not pay homage to the King in the old sense. Tho the royal family might not appreciate the reference, the members really constitute a show, maintained by the public. They are entertainers, instead of the rulers of the people."

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

Lee Whitney, who plays the leading rôle in "The Great Waltz," has had a distinguished musical career. She spent several seasons abroad in grand opera, and made a sensational success in France before returning to her native land. Her American début was made at Boston in "A Wonderful Night." She has sung in productions in St. Louis, and, in 1933, played in Robert Edmond Jones's production of "The Merry Widow." Miss Whitney is blonde, has smiling eyes, a musical and contagious laugh, likes to cook, and is quiet and simple in her tastes.

De Barron photograph

James A. Ten Eyck, Syracuse's far-famed head rowing coach—America's "Grand Old Man" of shells—is, at eighty-three, undoubtedly the oldest man actively engaged in sports in the country. Coming from a long line of oarsmen, he ran away from his Peekskill, New York, home at fourteen. In the 'eighties he toured the United States and England with an illustrious group of rowers, winning many single championships. After coaching crews at Annapolis and other schools, Ten Eyck went to Syracuse in 1903. In his thirty-three years there he has seen the famous "Ten Eyck style" win at Poughkeepsie five varsity victories out of thirty races run. A son, Ned, is rowing-coach at Rutgers; a protégé, Charles Whiteside, holds the same berth at Harvard. For the first time, this year he asked for an assistant, and boasts he will coach the Orange crews for many more years to come.

What's the Name, Please?

Hecht—author and dramatist (p. 30)—rimes with *necked* and *wrecked.*

Moeur—Governor of Arizona—

From Grand Canyon's flooded gore,
Arizona wants more—and *Moeur.*

Ehringhaus — Governor of North Carolina — despite its Teutonic aspect, not *erring-house,* but *ear'in-house.*

Futrell—Governor of Arkansas—not *futt-* or *foot-rell,* but *few'trell.*

Bela Lugosi—(p. 30)—as if spelled *bay'la loo-go'see.*

Walthall—now appearing in "Girl of the Limberlost"—not *walt-hall,* but *wall'thall.*

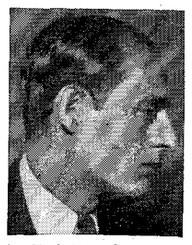
—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

George Biddle, recently elected President of the Society of Mural Painters of America, is one of a group of artists chosen to do the murals for government buildings in Washington. He is considered largely responsible for instigating the Federal art-program, having suggested it to the President in a letter. Born in Philadelphia, in 1885, he attended Harvard, studied law, served in the War as a staff captain, then went to Tahiti, where he lived for two years among the natives. There he painted native scenes, and learned Tahitian.

Man Ray photograph

He has had many exhibitions both in this country and abroad, and is a brother of Francis B. Biddle, who is the Chairman of the Federal Labor Relations Board.

Ben Pinchot, photographer, spent six years studying engineering and three months practising it. The War interrupted, and, when he returned to New York, he refused to be tied down to another office job, "practically" starving for a year. For another year he peddled art-books. Then he decided to become a photographer. Recently he published a book, "Female Form," and had his first exhibition of photographs. He is forty-five, sings at work, is a confirmed hiker, and proficient cook.



A self-photograph

His New York studio formerly was a famous speak-easy.

August E. Giegengack, the Public Printer, is a bald, stocky, neatly-dressed man who smokes sausage-like cigars. Born in New York City forty-five years ago, the son of a German father, and an English-Irish mother, he quit school at thirteen, got a job as an office-boy for a Congressman, then was a newspaper copy-boy. Becoming interested in printing, he served his apprenticeship, and was admitted to the typographical union.

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During the World War, Mr. Giegengack was the Mechanical Superintendent of *The Stars and Stripes,* the official publication of the A.E.F.

He served four years as President of the New York Association of Printing House Craftsmen.

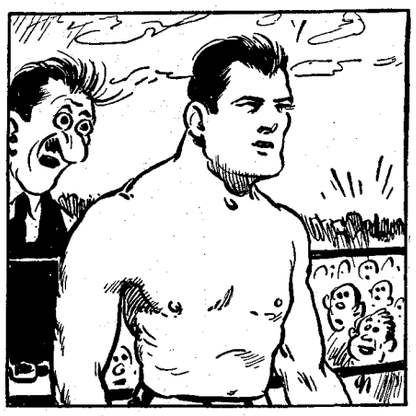
His wife and daughter live at Rockville Center, Long Island, and visit Washington, D. C., every month.

Comics—And Their Creators

Vic Forsythe, one of America's favorite comic artists, was born "Way Out West," which is the name of one of his comic features.

Orange, California, was the scene of his youth. There, among the cattle-ranches on the edge of the Mojave Desert, he got himself "raised in the saddle." It is not on record whether he acquired his sense of humor because of or in spite of his childhood surroundings.

After a job on the Los Angeles *Examiner,* he came to New York to study art and work, mostly work—on such papers as the New York *Evening Journal,* where he did Sunday cartoons for Arthur Brisbane, and sports-page cartoons on the New York *American* and the New York *World.*



Jimmy and the Tiger

Forsythe lives at San Marino, California. He never has recovered from his early life in the open, being an ardent golfer, horseman, hunter, swimmer, fisher, and deep breather.

One of his ideas of a vacation is to go prospecting in old abandoned mines and he has a lot of funny rocks, and a few grains of gold-dust, to show for his efforts as a "sourdough."

Forsythe's "Way Out West" continues to run as a Sunday color-page; however, he now has a new strip (daily) called "Jimmy and the Tiger," drawn for King Features Syndicate.

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News and Comment from the National Capital

Schism and Bay State Democrats; Conservatives May Have to Vote Republican; Supreme Court Two-Thirds Majorities Urged; Washington "News"—Maybe Barnum Wasn't Wrong

The White House announcement that James Roosevelt, the President's eldest son, is to become the manager of the Roosevelt estate at Hyde Park is taken to dispose of the possibility of his seeking the Governorship of Massachusetts. Even if he does not actually shift his legal residence, the young man will be out of touch with Bay State affairs much of the time.

It is understood in the inner circle that he and Governor Curley have come to a parting of the ways. Certain it is that a wide gap has developed between the President and Governor Curley. The other side of the Democratic Party in Massachusetts is dominated by the "Al" Smith Democrats.

This is the faction which soundly trounced Governor Curley and the younger Roosevelt when they joined hands, in 1932, to try to capture the Massachusetts delegation to the Democratic National Convention. The feeling engendered hardly was softened when the younger Roosevelt crowded out Senator David I. Walsh as Federal patronage-dispenser for the Commonwealth.

The surprize capture of the Democratic gubernatorial nomination by Mr. Curley, when the Smith Democrats had the stage set to turn the nomination elsewhere, simply increased the bitterness.

* * *

Former Governor Joseph B. Ely is a principal leader of the Smith faction in Massachusetts. He went down the line for the Brown Derby in the Democratic National Convention of 1932.

Since failing to deliver the Governorship to an ally, he has returned to his law practise in Boston. Now his friends confide that he would be willing to head a coalition Presidential ticket in 1936 if conservative Democrats and Republicans get together.

Not a few highly placed Republicans have indicated a willingness to form such an alliance. Mark Sullivan, close personal adviser of President Hoover during the last Republican Administration, has indicated as much by his suggestion of Senator Harry F. Byrd as a compromise candidate.

The aggressively orthodox statement from the committee arranging the Mid-western Republican regional conference indicates, however, that the balance has shifted definitely to the conservative side in the Republican preconvention activities. Should this trend continue, as seems more likely than not, conservative Democrats will have to vote Republican if they want to vote conservative in the 1936 election.

* * *

The Supreme Court's decision against the railroad-pension act was striking for many reasons. None was more important, of course, than the indication that a bare majority of the court was set against stretching the interstate-commerce clause of the Constitution to the limits the New Deal has sought to carry it.

Caricature by Robles in the Washington *Post*

Senator Harry F. Byrd

This casts a serious doubt on the NRA, and, also, the pending social-security legislation, and the Wagner labor-disputes bill. All rest heavily on a liberal construction of the interstate-commerce clause.

* * *

The action of Chief Justice Hughes in referring pointedly to a previous position of Associate Justice Sutherland was taken to reflect the spirit of contention within the Court's membership in these times. Not very long ago, when a lawyer, arguing before the Supreme Court, cited, in support of his case, an argument made some years ago as a practising attorney, Associate Justice McReynolds threw up his hands in horror, and stopped the attorney.

The lawyer was so distressed at the rebuke that he made a special appearance in the Court the following day to apologize for having cited Lawyer Hughes to Justice Hughes. He ought to feel better now that the Chief Justice, in the bitter minority-dissent from the majority-opinion in the railroad-pension case, called up the attitude Associate Justice Sutherland had taken on the compensation question when a member of the United States Senate.

International

Justice Owen J. Roberts

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Elliott Thurston

* * *

The frequency of the five-to-four divisions in the Court, and the fact that the present alinement virtually gives one Justice—Owen J. Roberts—the power to rewrite the law of the land, are causing sentiment for changing the Judiciary Act to require a two-thirds majority to overturn acts of Congress.

* * *

Elliott Thurston's appointment to direct the press relations of the Federal Reserve Board adds another journalistic "Big Shot" to the New Deal publicity organization. It comes at a time when the press-galleries are reading the latest of the "inside" books on Washington press-relations.

This book, "Handout," written under the pseudonym "George Michael," makes the amazing statement that at the White House press-conferences, questions by correspondents must be submitted twenty-four hours in advance to one of the President's secretaries. Also, it alleges that the President's secretaries circulate among the newspaper men, in the conference, to discourage their popping embarrassing questions.

Washington correspondents, without exception, brand the charges as absurd. Their wonder is that any one would write anything so erroneous in the view of 500 or more correspondents. Yet one of the "business-correspondence" services is carrying an item this week that "talk of impeaching" the President has started in the Capital. Considering the volume of such nonsense that is sold out of Washington, the correspondents think Barnum wasn't far from right.

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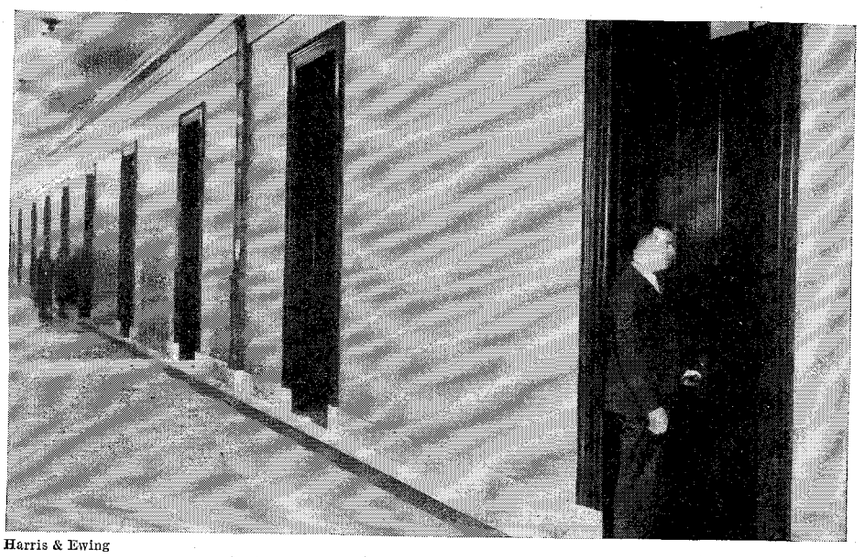
Four Hundred Million Voter

Wide World

Milo Reno, left, *who claims to be spokesman for a large slice of the farm-vote, and Huey Long, when they met in Des Moines recently*



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This shows the extent of Huey Long's space in the Senate Office Building. He has five rooms, or two more than other Senators of his rank

Harris & Ewing

Senator Long's office has sixteen clerks on the day-shift and nine at night

Mail-Boxes and Ballot-Boxes

It takes a lot of work to line up America's vote With antagonistic interests claiming a total s port which multiplies the electorate by ten, a go many clerks and a considerable amount of mon are required in the attempt to sway the ballot.

Senator Huey P. Long, of Louisiana, with "share-the-wealth" program; Father Charles Coughlin, of Royal Oak, Michigan, with his N tional Union for Social Justice; and Dr. Frank Townsend, of Long Beach, California, with his o age pension plan, account for much of the m which travels over the country each day.

Most Senators occupy three rooms in the Sen Office Building. Those who hold committee cha manships have the use of a committee-room, a sometimes, a small office, in addition to the thr room suite. But Huey Long has five rooms. Wl his staff overflowed the normal Senatorial quarte Senator Long moved some of his clerks into corridor. As a result, the Government allotted h without extra charge, two more rooms. No Sena pays for extra office-space in the Capitol buildin

At the peak, in April, Senator Long emplo twenty-two clerks on the day-shift, and fourteen night. More recently, the force has been reduced sixteen day-clerks and nine night-clerks. The m averages 60,000 letters a week.

Doctor Townsend had a paid force of fifty in main office at Long Beach last winter. One th sand two hundred dollars a day was spent postage-stamps. Father Coughlin hires 217 cle

Acme

Part of a curious crowd that turned

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. . And How to Count Them

The Magic Table of Voters

There were 39,207,922 votes cast in the last Presidential election. If the claims of various groups in Washington could be made good, there would be 382,188,858 voters in the next election (ignoring obvious overlapping), according to a table presented by Walter Lippmann in his copyrighted column in the New York *Herald Tribune*.

Mr. Lippmann's table, "allowing for certain unavoidable inaccuracies in this rough calculation," follows:

	Votes
1. Mr. Farley as chairman of the Democratic National Committee	22,821,857
2. Mr. Fletcher as chairman of the Republican National Committee	15,761,841
3. Dr. Townsend	25,000,000
4. Father Coughlin	16,000,000
5. Senator Long	10,000,000
6. A. F. of L. representing employees	23,000,000
7. *Supporters of Costigan-Wagner anti-Lynching bill	41,311,228
8. Utility companies representing investors	15,000,000
9. Veterans and families and friends	15,000,000
10. Mrs. Roosevelt representing women of America	60,637,966
11. Other organizations representing women of America	60,637,966
12. Secretary Wallace representing farmers of America	32,509,000
13. Opponents of Secretary Wallace representing farmers of America	32,509,000
14. C. of C. representing business men and their families	12,000,000
Total number of voters represented in Washington	382,188,858

*Cf. Senate hearing p. 40.

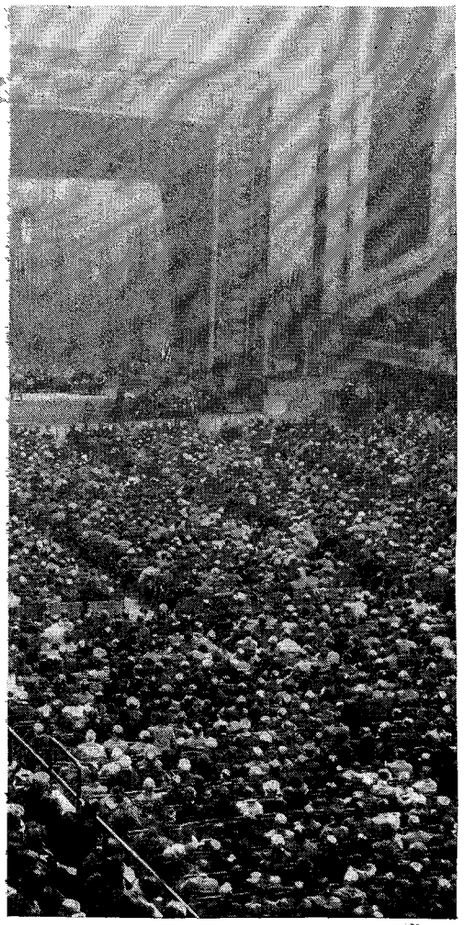
On the basis of their pretensions to the loyalty of blocks of the electorate which they officially represent, each voter has been counted about ten times.

Wide World

Father Coughlin, whose following in the voters' ranks is large, with his business counsel and biographer, Louis B. Ward

Acme

In his mailing-room at Royal Oak, Michigan, Father Coughlin checks the strength of his National Union for Social Justice



ıear Huey Long in Philadelphia

Wide World

In Father Coughlin's office the mail keeps 217 clerks busy

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Two Million "Licenses to Sue"

Under Fire From Half-a-Dozen Directions, the United States Patent Office Grinds On, Reflecting Enterprising Research of World's Most Inventive Nation

In the huge building, sprawling over two blocks, which houses the United States Patent Office in Washington, a curious little ceremony took place a fortnight ago. To Joseph V. Ledwinka, veteran Chief Engineer of the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company, of Philadelphia, Commissioner of Patents Conway P. Coe handed a document, simultaneously pronouncing these sonorous words:

"Mr. Ledwinka, this patent, numbered 2,000,000 in the current series, has importance as a testimony that some two millions of American inventors, including yourself, have, through the years and decades, given their country industrial preeminence among the nations."

Actually, it was the 2,009,957th patent issued in the United States, for before the present series began, on July 28, 1836, 9,957 patents had been issued, the first, in 1790, to Samuel Hopkins, for a method of making "pot and pearl ashes," the name then given to lye.

The first patent bore the signature of George Washington, President; Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State, and Edmund Randolph, Attorney General.

Patent in Theory

Patent No. 1,000,000 was issued on August 8, 1911, to Francis H. Holton, of Akron, Ohio, for "an improvement in vehicle tires adapted to take the place of the pneumatic tire now in use."

More than 121 years elapsed between the issuance of the first American patent and the millionth. Only twenty-four years were required by the most inventive nation on earth to roll up the second million.

In theory, a patent grants a monopoly to the inventor, or his assigns, for seventeen years, the purpose being to stimulate invention and secure to the inventor the fruits of his work. The complexity of the patent situation has grown so great, however, that patents have recently been considered little more than "licenses to sue."

Dr. Karl T. Compton, Chairman of the President's Science Advisory Board, has said that more than 65 per cent. of all patents that come up for litigation are declared invalid by the courts.

Despite its record for issuing patents, or possibly because of it, the Patent Office is under fire from half a dozen sources. Many of the aggrieved parties are inventors who have found that, after spending $200 to $500 for a patent, they have little or nothing of any real value.

If the patent is infringed, they must go through the long, costly, and highly uncertain process of proving it in the courts.

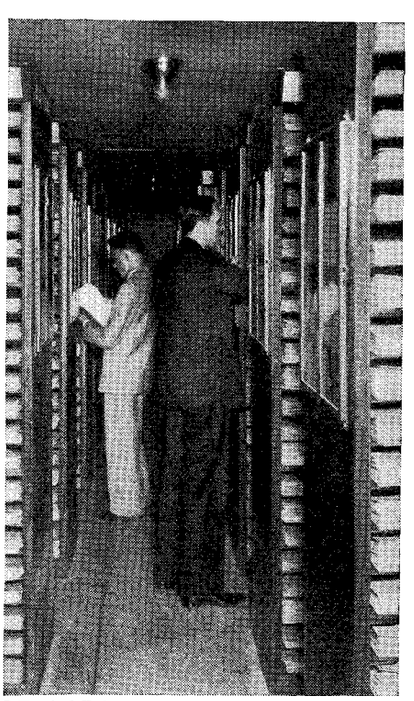
Other groups, clamoring for patent reform, include large corporations, and representatives of professional chemical and engineering societies. So great has the pressure become that the Science Advisory Board has the matter under advisement, and soon will make sweeping recommendations for changes in the methods of handling patents.

Keystone

Joseph V. Ledwinka, **left,** *gets from Commissioner Conway P. Coe the two millionth patent issued in the current series*

These are the chief objections to the present patent system, as summarized recently by Doctor Compton in *Science:*

"The load on the Patent Office, from the enormous number of applications to patent all things, from the trivial to the important, is such that an adequate examination of prior art is impossible. For this reason, the assurance of a patent does not now carry with it the proper validity.



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How the copies of patents are filed in Washington, D. C.

"A second difficulty lies in the time and expense and doubtful outcome of patent litigation. The expense has become so great that some large organizations are seriously questioning whether or not their research organizations are an economic gain or loss, and others are avoiding patents and seeking security in secrecy.

"A third difficulty lies in the complexity of modern inventions, whereby a single product may involve a large number of different patents held by different individuals. If any one of these individuals refuses to grant licenses under his patent, he may entirely block production of the product.

"It is this situation that has forced organizations to seek to acquire complicated patent monopolies which, in turn, have not been looked upon with favor by the courts."

Despite all this, the Patent Office goes on grinding out patents. Mr. Ledwinka's No. 2,000,000 was for an improved pneumatic tire for railway cars. It was the 248th patent this inventor has received. His first, granted in 1899, was for "a means of propulsion of vehicles by electricity."

Patenting Abroad

A year ago, when approximately 1,900,000 patents had been issued by the Government, the Patent Office made a survey of the patents of other countries, and found the French to be the next most inventive people, with 871,532 patents up to January 1, 1934.

Great Britain had 797,153; Germany, 583,728; Italy, 273,598. Canada rated high in inventiveness, in proportion to population, with a total of 325,800 patents. Japan had issued 83,361 patents, and the U.S.S.R., 63,992.

Some important patents and dates of issuance: A compound steam-engine was patented on December 20, 1845, by John Ericsson, who later designed the *Monitor* for the Federal Navy in the War between the States. A four-barreled, water-cooled machine-gun was patented on May 9, 1865, by Richard Jordan Gatling, introducing a new method of wholesale slaughter.

A patent for a disappearing-carriage for large cannon was granted to James B. Eads, bridge-builder, on February 26, 1871. On December 5, of the same year, Thomas A. Edison patented a machine for perforating tape to send telegraph messages.

Elias Howe received a patent for the sewing-machine on September 10, 1846. The typewriter was invented by three citizens of Milwaukee, Christopher Latham Sholes, Carlos Glidden, and Samuel W.

(Continued on page 39)

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Surveying the Week's Science News

Advising Marriage-Minded

Dr. Paul Popenoe, dynamic leader of the eugenics movement in California, and Director of the famous Institute of Family Relations at Los Angeles, advised the home-girl, hopeful of selecting a husband, to make her choice before she is twenty-one. If she waits, at thirty-one she will have virtually no choice at all.

The reason: In four out of five cases, men marry girls younger than themselves. As men grow older they tend to increase this difference between their own ages and those of their wives.

Thus, if women remain single until their early thirties, they will have to marry men of thirty-five or over. Not so good, reported Doctor Popenoe, before the American Eugenics Society, at Washington, for "The single males of thirty-five and up comprise a preponderance of mental and physical defectives, or men whose outlook is warped, so infantile or egocentric that even the most optimistic maiden, willing to marry a man to reform him, would recognize this particular job as hopeless."

Looking over the marriage situation geographically, by age-groups, the Los Angeles eugenist found that the girls of Wyoming, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington State have the best chance of getting husbands of suitable marriageable age (twenty-five to thirty-four). In these States there are 150 possible husbands for every 100 marriageable women.

The outlook is poorest for the girls of North and South Carolina and Rhode Island. In these States there are two prospective wives for every marriageable bachelor.

In New York State there are eighty suitable husbands in sight for every 100 marriageable women. The District of Columbia offers only seventy-nine husbands for every 100 hopeful maidens.

Doctor Popenoe, who is forty-six, was between thirty-one and thirty-two when he married Miss Betty Lee Stankowitch, of New York City. They have four sons.

* * *

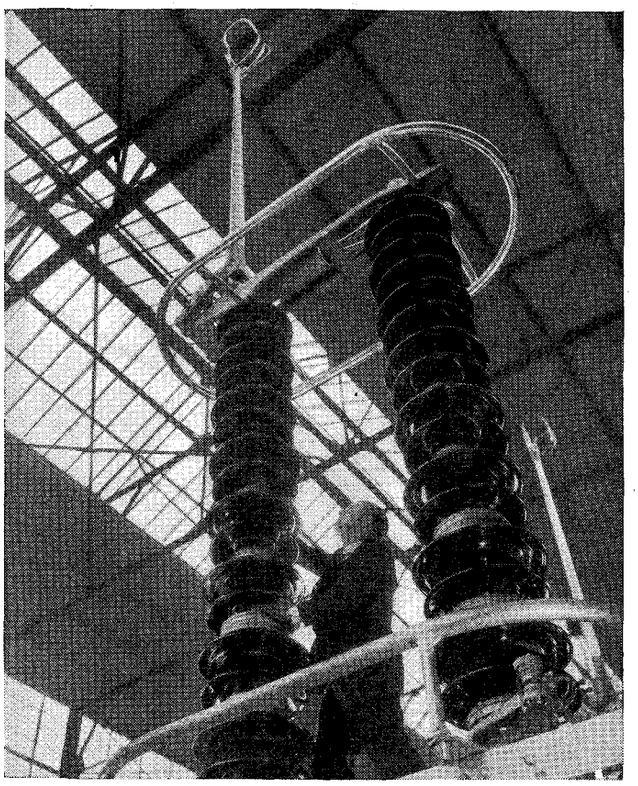
Kings of Switches

When enormous power begins to flow over the transmission-line from Boulder Dam, switches adequate to the task will be ready to control it. Sixteen giants, little resembling the switches familiar to users of ordinary electrical equipment, are being tested at Los Angeles.

Each will be able to disconnect instantaneously, and safely, a current of 287,000 volts. Largest ever built, they will be installed at two desert-stations on the 240,000 kilowatt, 270-mile transmission-line from Boulder Dam to Los Angeles.

Each switch weighs fifteen tons, is operated by an electric motor, and costs $10,000. The current is carried by three long arms, or blades, hinged at one end, and supplied with counterbalances.

When trouble on the line requires disconnection, the blades instantaneously withdraw from contact at the touch of a button, and swing upward on their hinges, mounted on tall, insulated posts. In the same instant the surging current is grounded, preventing damage to the apparatus or to the line.



Courtesy of the Delta-Star Electric Company

One of the blades of a huge disconnecting switch in the upright, disconnect position, mounted on its two insulated columns

* * *

Attack on Grandchild

Albert Einstein, when he was an obscure patent-examiner at Berne, Switzerland, brought forth his celebrated theory of relativity in 1905, and started an upheaval in the thinking of physicists from which they have not yet recovered.

Last week *Science Service,* scientific news agency, asserted it had learned that Einstein, aided by two associates of the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey, soon would express a conservative view toward the revolution he started, by attacking the adequacy of one of the corner-stones of the "new physics"—the quantum theory, a concept of which he is more or less the grandfather.

When the story appeared in newspapers, Einstein declared that he did not approve of advance publicity of scientific papers, but did not deny that the information was accurate.

Professor Einstein's dissatisfaction with the quantum theory is well known.

Classical physicists before 1900 taught generations of students that light and other "electromagnetic" radiation consisted of "waves" in the "ether," a mysterious fluid supposed to permeate all matter and space. The quantum theory asserts that light consists of particles—small bullets or packets of energy shot off by atoms of matter when they emit light. "Ether" no longer is believed to exist.

Other teachings of the theory:

There is no such thing as the law of cause and effect. If a physicist knows all the forces (causes) acting on a given atom, he still can not predict its future behavior.

Atoms act independently, possibly as tho they had free will. What is known as cause and effect—the behavior of matter in large lumps—is a "statistical effect," somewhat like the behavior of human beings in large masses. Tho a statistician can not predict what a single human will do, he can tell with accuracy how many in 100,000 will die each year, how many will marry, how many will have babies, how many will go to jail.

No more than one fact can be learned about a given atomic particle, according to the theory. If the scientist learns where it is, he can not find out how fast, or in what direction, it is going. If he finds out its velocity, he can not determine where it is.

These items, which sometimes seem contrary to common sense to the average man, also are said to disturb Einstein. His attack, in a report to the American Physical Society, will say that while the theory is "correct," in that it may be used to predict actual observable phenomena, it is not "complete," because it fails to give "a counterpart for things found in the objective world."

The mathematician and his associates believe that a "complete" theory can be found.

* * *

Confounding Cupid

Spurred by recently disclosed trends in national population, including a rapidly falling birth-rate, which may bring the population to a standstill by 1950, social scientists, biologists, and statisticians gathered at Washington, D. C., under the auspices of the Population Association of America, to discuss national planning in connection with the new conditions.

(Continued on page 39)

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Society Indicted for Neglecting Youth

Presiding Jurist at New Jersey Hearing Puts Defendant on Year's Probation After Charges That Post-War Generation Has Been Permitted to Drift Without Guidance

Newark *Evening News* Candid Camera photograph

The youth trial of the Oranges: scene at the counsel-tables

While Washington was moving to aid 2,000,000 of the country's unemployed youth, society was convicted by a jury in Orange, New Jersey, of what virtually amounted to criminal negligence of the post-War generation.

An applauding audience of 2,000 parents and other spectators heard Mrs. William Shakespeare, foreman, read the verdict of a jury of society's peers—four housewives, a bank clerk, a student, two teachers, a civil engineer, a chemical engineer, a stenographer, and a filling-station attendant.

The legalistic might have complained that some of the jury were too closely related to the plaintiff to be impartial. No motion to set aside the verdict was made, and Common Pleas Judge Daniel J. Brennan, presiding as judge, put the defendant on probation for a year. He asked that, at the end of that time, he be allowed to preside at a trial of youth by society.

Specific Charges

Each side had a long array of witnesses, drawn from various walks of life. Each was represented by counsel: Gardner K. Benson, East Orange attorney, heading a staff of lawyers for the prosecution; Archie H. Ormond, East Orange Councilman, leading for the defense.

The charges were drawn up several months ago after twenty-seven youth groups had protested to the Welfare Federation of the Oranges and Maplewood that they were not getting an even chance in life.

The specific counts on which society was found guilty were that it employed workers at starvation wages, failed to prepare youth for matrimony, forced youth to postpone marriage because of lack of employment, surrounded it with moral hazards, such as indecent literature and gambling devices; maintained a harsh attitude toward ex-convicts, and did not make full use of public buildings for recreation.

A year's probation, said Judge Brennan, should give youth plenty of time to get some favorable action from a repentant society.

Remedial Action

The opposing sides joined later at a jurors' dinner attended by 500 people, and heard Everett Colby, former State Senator, say that much had been learned from the trial. Mr. Colby, who was Chairman of the Youth Week Committee which arranged the trial, said:

"We have learned what youth is thinking about. The trial taught us to try cooperation, most important when democracy is being challenged. The trial proved that democracy can be made to work."

One of the charges on which society had been convicted was reported already to have resulted in remedial action. In South Orange, police were searching news-stands for obscene magazines.

John M. Drabell, Director of Public Safety in Orange, had announced that he would remove all slot-machines and bagatelle-boards he found in public places.

It will be recalled that several Federal agencies, such as the CCC, the Federal Committee on Apprentice Training, the United States Employment Service, the transient service, and the educational projects set up by FERA, are active in behalf of youth.

More than 12,000,000 young people, however, according to United States Commissioner of Education John W. Studebaker, have reached employable age since October, 1929, and a very large percentage of these "have not been able to take their places as producing and contributing citizens in our society."

The Department of Labor has estimated that between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 young men and women are neither in full-time school, nor in employment.

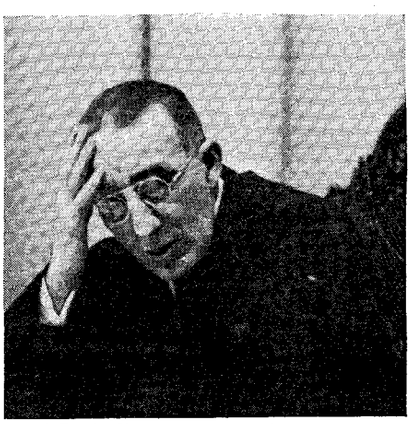
"The prolonged thwarting of the natural desires and abilities of the nearly 3,000,000 unemployed youths outside the CCC may result either in a rebellious spirit, or in a feeling of inferiority and despair from which some of them," said Commissioner Studebaker, "will never recover."

Commissioner's Plan

To prevent this situation, Commissioner Studebaker has evolved and presented to Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes a plan to aid 2,000,000 of the unemployed youth. The plan calls for an adaptation of the present college-aid program, and the CCC program, to assist, in their own communities, the unemployed youth not aided by other relief-projects.

The plan "might be forty-two hours of work, education and recreation combined, or it might be education alone." A main feature would provide forty-two hours a week in education, recreation, and part-time employment, the hours for education and work, or for education, alone, to equal at least thirty hours a week.

"Unemployment among youth may be relieved," said Commissioner Studebaker, "by a program which is basically educational, and only in part remunerative. To relieve unemployment among young people, and, at the same time, to build their morale, the schools, with their equipment and personnel, are the agencies best fitted to carry out a combination guidance-education-recreation-work program."



Newark *Evening News* Candid Camera photograph

Judge Daniel J. Brennan

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Peace Covenant Develops Schism

"Until Righteousness Is Established, Human Conflicts Are Inevitable," Maintain Thirteen Dissenting Ministers, Refusing to Sign Pact

Thirteen ministers met one day in New York City to say they would not sign a pacifist declaration circularized by twenty-nine ministers and rabbis. They held that "until righteousness is established, human conflicts are inevitable."

One of the thirteen, the Rev. Clarence J. Harris, Universalist, was quoted as saying that he was "disgusted" with his fellow-clergymen for their "display of near-treason."

Three days later, 240 clergymen and rabbis gathered in the cathedral-like Riverside Church, and signed the "Covenant of Peace," circularized by the twenty-nine. The pledge was a renunciation of war, and a declaration of the signers that they would never support another.

The "peace meeting" was opened and closed by a procession of ministers and rabbis, at the head of which were carried the three religious emblems of Judaism and Christianity—the Tablets of the Law, the Star of David, and the Cross.

On the same day, an "open letter to the people of Japan," opposing American naval maneuvers in the Pacific, was released simultaneously in Japan and America (The Literary Digest, May 11).

The dove of peace flew also into the sessions of the New York Methodist Episcopal Conference, and was, perhaps, a bit puzzled. No one was more opposed to war than he, said the Rev. James J. Henry, but he did "not believe that the men who stood with the Duke of Wellington, or those who stood with General Grant, at Appomattox, were sinners."

War Condemned

Others joined in the argument over the section of the Social Service Committee which condemned war as a sin. It was voted down, 86 to 73. The next day, however, a new resolution, drafted by a committee appointed by Bishop Titus Lowe, of Portland, Oregon, who presided, stood the test.

Less emphatic than the position on peace taken by the Methodist Church as a whole, it set forth that the Conference "abhorred war as a method of settling international disputes," pledged its members "to make abolition of war one of the chief objects of the Christian ministry," and proposed to counteract militarist propaganda "by the true presentation of the bloody tragedies, sorrows, devastation, invalidism, and burdensome poverty, that are in war and its wake."

While the Methodists were engrossed with this resolution, appeals for peace were being broadcast from England, France, Russia, Japan. From their varying points of the compass spoke Viscount Cecil of Chelwood and Arthur Henderson, Mme. N. K. Krupskaya, widow of Lenin, and Mme. Ivy Litvinoff, Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, President of the Japanese-American Society, and Senator Joseph Paul-Boncour, former Premier of France.

Keystone

The Cross, the Tablets of the Law, and the Star of David head the procession of covenanters for peace

The occasion was the twentieth anniversary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the American section of which was meeting in Washington, D. C. It marked, also, the seventy-fifth birthday of Jane Addams, founder of the League, and its Honorary President.

At its closing session, the American section voted to participate in a spectacular antiwar campaign in all the principal armed countries of the world. Its legislative program includes "complete abolition of the munitions industry."

New Prisons Needed

Inmates of Federal penitentiaries, reformatories, camps, hospitals, and jails number 14,752, an all-time high, according to Sanford Bates, Director of Federal prisons. The previous high was 14,314 prisoners in June, 1932.

The increase is attributed to crimes which have been decreed Federal offenses, such as kidnaping, bank-robberies, interstate transportation of stolen goods. Seven new prisons are needed.

Automobile Death-Toll

During the first three months of the year, 7,060 people were killed in automobile accidents, reported the National Safety Council. This is a slight decrease from the 7,230 deaths in the same period of last year.

New York City was credited with the lowest rate for the period—slightly less than ten dead for every 100,000 population.

In the News

War and educational films come last in children's liking, says the report, "Cinema for the Young," submitted to the League of Nations Child Welfare Committee. The report includes answers from eleven countries.

The tastes of American, British, Italian, and other boys were found much alike, with adventures, comics, and mysteries leading. Girls had tastes in common in giving first preference to romances and comedies. Walt Disney's "works of genius" were found universally popular.

* * *

An aqueduct built by the Romans during the reign of Pontius Pilate in Judea still is in use, reports *The American Jewish World.* The aqueduct supplies water from springs outside Bethlehem into reservoirs in the Mosque of Omar sanctuary, which stands on the site of the Second Temple, destroyed in 70 A. D.

* * *

Delaware's Sunday blue laws went into the discard on the last Sunday in April when State Representative Joseph M. Brogan opened a baseball-game by pitching the first ball to Senator Edward I. Glenn. The two men had guided the Sunday sports-bill through the Legislature.

Pennsylvania Field was packed, and kibitzers watched from the railroad embankment and lumber piles beyond the fence. Sunday games may be played only after 2 P. M. Ministers reported that church attendance apparently was not affected.

* * *

The nation's best potential match-maker, Congress, is balking at the rôle, said Mrs. Grace Sloan Overton, of New York, Chairman of the Marriage and Home Department of the National Council of Federated Church Women, which has a membership of 300,000. Congress, she said, should "stop playing politics," and start playing Cupid.

"The one thing needed most to safeguard marriages is economic security." Five million youths "of mating age," said Mrs. Overton, are unemployed.

* * *

"G Men," the Warner Brothers film dealing with the activities of Federal agents in tracking down "public enemies," has been banned in Chicago. "While the picture was entertaining, and taught a good moral," said H. M. Costello, head of the Crime Prevention Division of the Chicago Police Department, "we were of the opinion that the series of murders would prove overstimulating for children."

* * *

Sterilization of thirty inmates of the State training-school at Winfield, Kansas, has been authorized by the State Board of Administration, reported the Associated Press. T. W. Woodward, board member, was quoted as saying: "People are beginning to realize the future of the human race depends on propagation of physically and mentally fit."

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The Actors Salvage the Neglected Swan

Crosby Gaige and Some Appalled Senior Players Organize a Shakespeare Studio in the Hope That the Theater's Tyros Will Learn to Perform, Not Mumble, the Avon Classics

Early this spring, staring full into the eyes of Philip Merivale, actor, Crosby Gaige rubbed his vanishing thatch, and determined then and there to do something about Shakespeare. Four blocks away, another theatrical manager was fondling the same

Alfredo Valente photograph

Philip Merivale

thought; still eight more blocks away, a third dreaming artist was pleasuring himself with the notion that the trouble with Shakespeare was that no one knew the man.

Mr. Gaige, the most cluttered man of the musing trio, leaped into action first. He divested himself of such extracurricular exercises as a private printing-plant, a model kitchen, a woodworking-shop, a bookbindery, a perfume-laboratory, executive direction of a signal-making corporation, and directorship in an oil-company.

The Swan's Brightest

All but the signal corporation and oil-company were units on his Peekskill estate. He believed the other directors could manage the business corporations while he lassoed a company of actors, and bought tickets for a transcontinental tour with the brightest works of the Swan of Avon.

On the spot, while the fires still gleamed under his perfume retorts, the leather lay limp in the bindery-presses, he thrust a fountain pen at Mr. Merivale, and obtained that player's consent to a long jaunt. Five minutes later, in a terse cable to London, he was asking Miss Gladys Cooper to drop whatever she was doing and prepare for a long session with American audiences.

Miss Cooper, no less tersely, consented. And, at that cloudless moment, troubles began in front of the Gaige shins.

He sent for and interviewed no less than 100 acceptable, available, young actors and actresses. Their names were known in the contemporary theater. They had played long and valiantly in the professional theater. These scrubbed, eager youngsters, he thought, would make a stunning background for a Shakespeare company.

The problem posed itself evilly when he interviewed the first actor, was a monstrous fact when he had finished with the hundredth. None, not one, had had the slightest experience playing Shakespeare.

They could prattle the brittle lines of Noël Coward, sob their way through the complexities of Eugene O'Neill, do a journeyman stint of acting for Owen Davis, but Shakespeare—he was only a long-dead man who had written a play called "Hamlet" which a lot of aging actors, their use to the drama fading swiftly, longed always to play.

Ignorant Children

Mr. Gaige dismissed the ignorant children grimly, sent for Miss Alexandra Carlisle, distinguished actress, winner of diction-medals, idolator of Shakespeare. He asked her first to join his company, along with, by then, Kenneth MacKenna, in addition to Mr. Merivale and Miss Cooper. She accepted.

Then, warily, he asked her what about Shakespeare. Miss Carlisle told him about Shakespeare, and what she thought about young people who called themselves players and didn't recognize his power.

They talked long, earnestly, and the upshot was a decision to take the young players by their ears and lead them to Shakespeare. Miss Carlisle confessed that for fifteen years she had wanted to do that; Mr. Gaige gave her a practical course.

Between them, they formed the first National Shakespearean Studio of Dramatic Art, long on title, short on shirkers.

Miss Carlisle, long-trained in the intricacies of Shakespeare, will direct the studio. She is both founder and president, and has assembled an advisory board from the Misses Katharine Cornell, Jane Cowl, Eva Le Gallienne, Gladys Cooper, Edith Wynne Matthison, Grace Spofford, and the Messrs. Arthur Hopkins, Merivale, Edward Johnson, Allen Hinckley, Carlton Sprague-Smith, Herbert S. Murch, and Hubert Osborne.

Both Miss Carlisle and Mr. Gaige were astonished at the immediate response. Managers, plagued for years by young actors who looked beautiful, and spoke miserably; directors, harried by young actresses who turned the *Juliet* balcony-scene into something having tonal resemblance to a back-fence spite-fight, demanded a chance to nominate students.

Non-professionals, interested in theater, and the placid state of their organs of hearing, gave more encouragement.

These reactions were pleasant, justified the early enthusiasm of the founder, but her astonishment was aroused when young players themselves, apparently mindful of their deficiencies for classic drama, applied for membership, and asked how quickly they could be started.

"It is impossible," Mr. Gaige said recently, "for a producer to use personnel in these (Shakespeare) parts unless they have had experience and training. I discussed the matter with many other managers and directors, and found that they, too, were faced with the same difficulty.

True, Provable Science

"And, as there have already been announced three separate and distinct Shakespearean repertory companies for the fall, it appeared that it might be impossible for any of us to go through with our plans unless something were done about it."

What has been done about it is no guaranty to any of the students that they will be engaged for any of the three projects. The studio will not attempt to obtain employment for its students unless producers request candidates to be recommended for the rôles.

The first training-period will be for four weeks, beginning on July 8, ending on August 5. For twenty-eight days, the students, already familiar with the theater and performance, will learn characterization, speaking, history of Shakespeare, and of his plays, period-costuming, with instruction in how to wear such costumes, fencing, period-dances, period-music, make-up, hairdressing, chorus and solo singing, and dialects encountered in the plays.

"Miss Carlisle feels," Mr. Gaige concludes, "as we all do, that acting is a true, provable science, with as simple, but as implacable, rules as mathematics. No actor we feel can think of being a real actor if he neglects to ground himself thoroughly in the classics—so grounded and trained he is capable of giving a creditable performance in any part with which he comes in contact."

Crosby Gaige

One person, definitely, will be relieved if the studio prepares the young of the theater for Shakespeare. Miss Cornell, when casting her "Romeo and Juliet" last winter, was almost as despairing as was Mr. Gaige when he set out on the job this spring.

("Letters and Art" continued on page 24)

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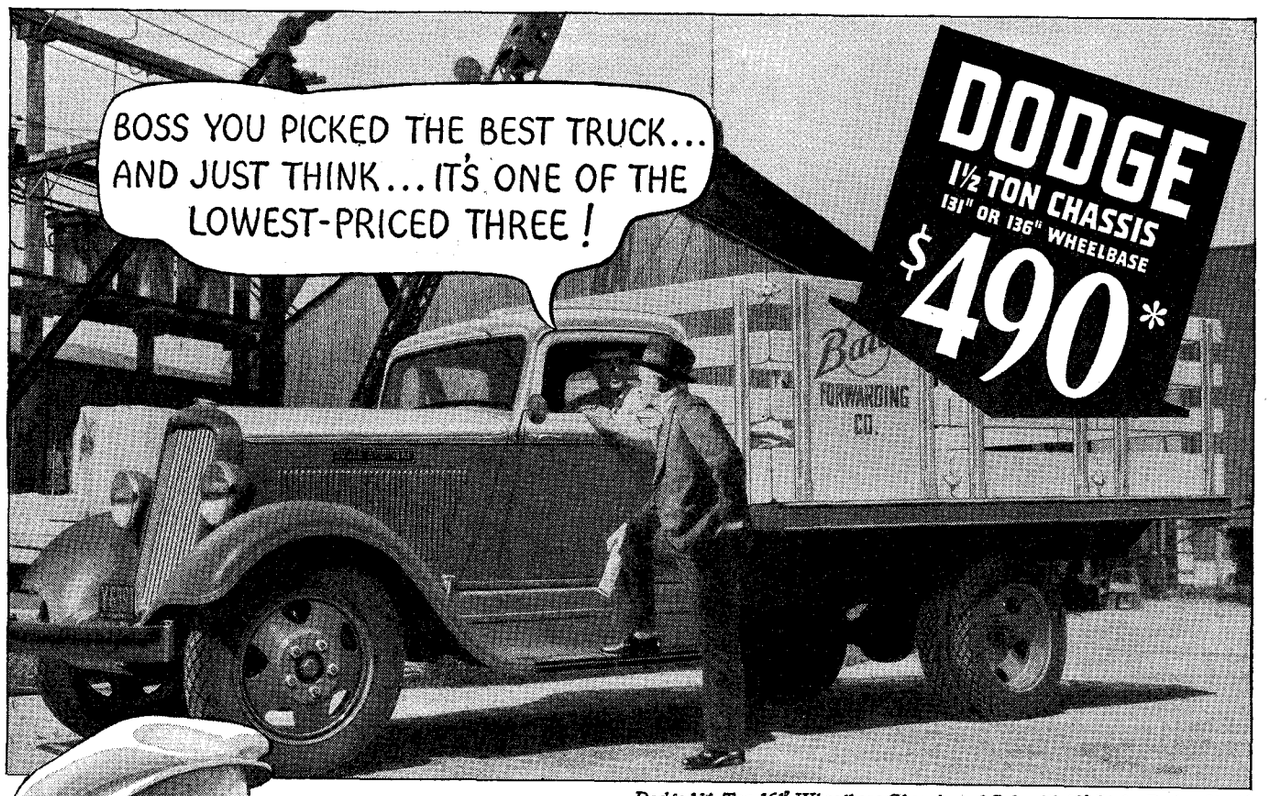
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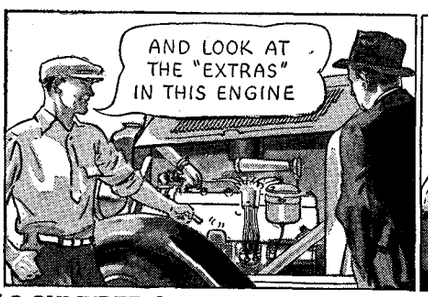

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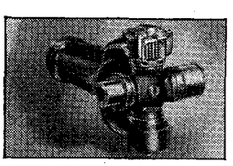

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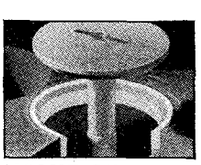

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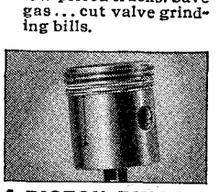

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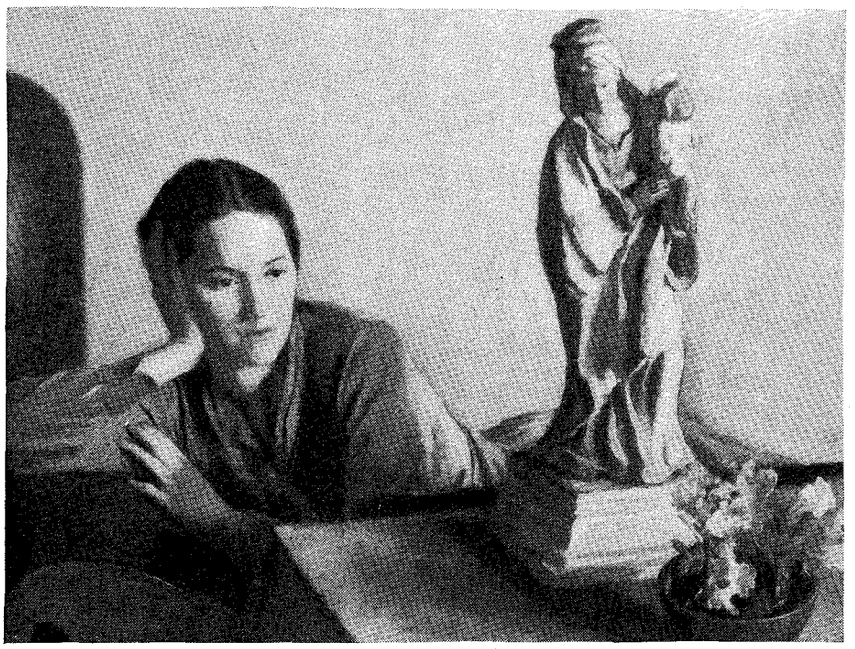
Academy Rebels Top Jury-Shows

Allied Artists, Who Seceded From National Academy of Design Two Decades Ago, Show Works of Four Hundred Exhibitors



Peter A. Juley & Son

"Italian Madonna," prize-winning Allied exhibition oil

Twenty-two years ago a group of smoldering artists, irritated because the National Academy of Design had failed to exhibit some members' works, resigned from the Academy, and formed, with no little flourish, the Allied Artists of America. Their twenty-second annual exhibition, current until May 30 at the American Fine Arts Galleries, is the largest jury-show of the year, with 690 works of art by nearly 400 painters and sculptors from thirty-nine States.

The vast exhibition is the customary collection of sea-views and landscapes, portraits, figure-pieces, some experimental design, and, on that point, over at the National Academy of Design, there must be some chuckling.

Despite the ancient rebellion, forgetful of the old charge that the Academy was bound by old-fashioned ideals, and had no patience with modern art, the Allied group gives less representation this year to the work of advanced, radical artists than did, a few weeks ago, the Academy.

Iconoclastic Artists

By next year, the Allied group may have advanced a pace, the Academy may have receded a pace, balancing the shows, and giving equal attention to the iconoclastic artists, clamoring for recognition.

Of the 690 works, 625 are paintings in oil, and the remainder examples of sculpture, with a larger than usual showing of sculpture in bas-relief. This last circumstance probably arises out of competition for the Lindsey Morris Memorial prize of $200 for the most meritorious exhibit of this work not exceeding 480 square inches in area.

The prize was awarded this year to Jeno Juszko, of New York City, for his work entitled "Joe." Juszko, fifty-five, Hungarian, ardent wielder of chisels, is represented in Santa Fe, New Mexico, with a monument of Archbishop Samy.

Ivan G. Olinsky, New York City, was awarded the gold medal for painting for a portrait-study: "Italian Madonna," an oil of singular repose and contentment, showing a woman seated beside a table on which stands a typical statue of the Madonna. Olinsky, born in Russia, in 1878, has works in Omaha, Dallas, Detroit, and Montclair, New Jersey, in addition to many other museums and galleries.

The gold medal for sculpture was awarded to Peter Dalton, New York City, for his work entitled: "Nude."

Major Prizes to New Yorkers

Out-of-town exhibitors felt no resentment when all three major prizes went to artists from New York. Not only were the three winning works generally acknowledged to be prize-material, but, mathematically, it was almost impossible for New York to lose. Of 389 artists represented, 294 were from New York City.

Actually, there is no great difference between the Academy show and the Allied exhibition. The point of experimentalist and radical work receiving more attention from the Academy is made because, in the main, there was a slight numerical advantage to the new artists in the Academy show. In point of talent and exciting quality, honors were strewn evenly.

Honorable mentions in painting were awarded to, in order of merit, Leon Soderston, Yonkers, New York, for his painting, "Toil"; Charles Vezin, of Coral Gables, Florida, for his painting, "Brooklyn Dock," and to Rutledge Bate, Brooklyn, New York.

Fewer Conductors

New York Philharmonic-Symphony May Have Only Four

Critics who have grumbled that too many conductors have spoiled the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra were relieved last week to learn that their complaints have been taken seriously, and that only four, at the most, five, men will occupy the podium next season. Not only has the conductor list been cut, but two weeks of next season's program remain open, with no conductor assigned.

The new season will run from October 3 through April 26. Otto Klemperer, giant of the baton, whose six feet four inches tower between his sensitively drilled musicians and his appreciative audiences, will conduct the first fourteen weeks. Arturo Toscanini, over whose return there had been doubt, will conduct for ten weeks, probably in the last part of the season.

During the time his return was a question, patrons of the orchestra heard disturbing whispers. Some critics and many persons said aloud that they hoped he would not come back.

Other critics, and not so many persons, said with equal loudness that the orchestra would be desolated without him. Hans Lange will conduct four of the open six weeks.

Thus, only three conductors are to be counted on for the full orchestra concerts. Ernest Schelling will conduct, again, six concerts for children and young people. These are on Saturday mornings.

A Bitter Feud

Three conductors whose names are lost to the Philharmonic-Symphony, certainly for next season, are the impetuous young American, Werner Janssen, the veteran Bruno Walter, and Artur Rodzinski. The departure of Janssen renews a bitter feud.

Janssen, scarcely a boy, went to Europe and dazed musicians there. His command of the baton, his eloquent feeling for music, his cordial relationship with hardened symphony musicians, battered away an ancient credo that Americans did not know how to conduct.

He returned to America in triumph, only to stumble over difficulties laid before him by other conductors, and by the stalwart refusal of Americans to believe (ancient complaint) that an American, doubly a young American, had conducting talent.

Chief among Janssen's enthusiasts was the ordinarily irascible Jan Sibelius, who, after Janssen had conducted his works in Helsingfors, released a flood of spoken and written praise.

The conductor's obvious youth militated against him here, and it was held, firmly, that he was not yet mature enough for leadership in an orchestra of the Philharmonic's stature.

Toscanini, now sixty-eight, soon will have to retire. The society must find other conductors peculiarly adapted to win the public interest as thoroughly as has this musician.

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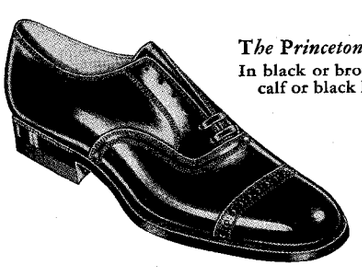

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San Diego Ready to Greet World Again

Twenty-Three Countries and Four Hundred Exhibits Are in the California Pacific International Exposition, Opening on May 29, to Celebrate the West's Billion-Dollar Development

Twenty years ago the Panama-California Exposition, overshadowed by the simultaneous Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco, drew more than 2,000,000 visitors to San Diego.

This year, on the same site, with the show to herself, San Diego hopes to play host to approximately 10,000,000, including President Roosevelt, at the California Pacific International Exposition, opening on May 29 and lasting until November 11.

The occasion for the 1915 fairs was the completion of the Panama Canal. The impetus for this year's celebration is a development program up and down the Pacific Coast, and its immediate interior, costing approximately $1,000,000,000.

The Boulder Dam power and irrigation project will bring cheap power and water to a vast area late this year. The All-American Canal, from the Colorado River through the Imperial Valley, is under construction.

The Los Angeles Metropolitan Aqueduct, to be completed late next year, at a cost of $220,000,000, will augment the power- and water-supply for a population of 20,000,000.

Los Angeles and Long Beach are spending $7,000,000 on a breakwater, and San Diego is carrying out a $2,000,000 harbor-development. At San Francisco, the bridges across the Golden Gate and across the Bay to Oakland, costing $176,000,000 and $90,000,000, are unparalleled undertakings of their kind.

First Port of Call

The Grand Coulee power and reclamation project on the Columbia River is under way, and scores of millions are being spent for highways in Washington, Oregon, California, and other Western States.

San Diego, rising above a crescent-shaped bay fourteen miles long, is the first United States port of call for vessels traversing the Panama Canal. It is nationally known as the terminus of the Pacific Coast and transcontinental highways, the scene of extensive Army and Navy operations, and the spot from which Charles Lindbergh took off on his lone flight to New York, and, thence, to Paris, in May, 1927.

A prominent health-resort, San Diego is favored by a beautiful situation and a mild climate. Coronado Beach, across landlocked San Diego Bay, with the Hotel del Coronado, Japanese gardens, and other attractions, is popular. San Diego is the oldest municipality in the State—the pueblo was organized in 1835. In 1846, Commodore Stockton took possession for the United States.

Thousands will enter the Balboa Park fair-grounds over a high canyon-bridge which is named for Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, explorer, whose blunt-bowed galleon brought civilization to the California shores in 1542.

Fra Junipero Serra, Franciscan monk, founded the Mission San Diego de Alcala there in 1769, the first of a chain of twenty-one which eventually was to extend northward to Sonoma.

San Diego boasts many "firsts" for California—the first school, the first church, the first irrigation-ditch, the first tilled land, and the first American flag.

Because many of the buildings in the 1,400-acre landscaped and wooded area of Balboa Park were built for lasting service, and have become blended into a natural background of shrubbery and flowers, the exposition lacks the usual fly-by-night flimsiness. Among the permanent structures are outstanding examples of Spanish Renaissance, Spanish Colonial, and Indian Pueblo architecture.

In addition, there are scores of new buildings—the Palaces of Electricity, Varied Industries, Travel and Transportation, Education, and the Ford tower among them.

Typical of the floral displays is the reproduction of the La Casa del Rey Moro Gardens of Ronda, Spain, in the patio of the Palace of Hospitality, where distinguished guests will be welcomed. The terraces and pergolas of the garden will be used as al fresco dining-rooms.

In the reproduction of the Alcazar Gardens of Seville, the finest in Spain, there will be a plantation of 10,000 pansies.

Amusement Zone

At the north of the compact arrangement is the Taos Pueblo, exact copy of the original homes of Southwest Indians. Moving south along the Avenue of Nations, the visitor will come to the amusement zone, terminating in the Villages of the World.

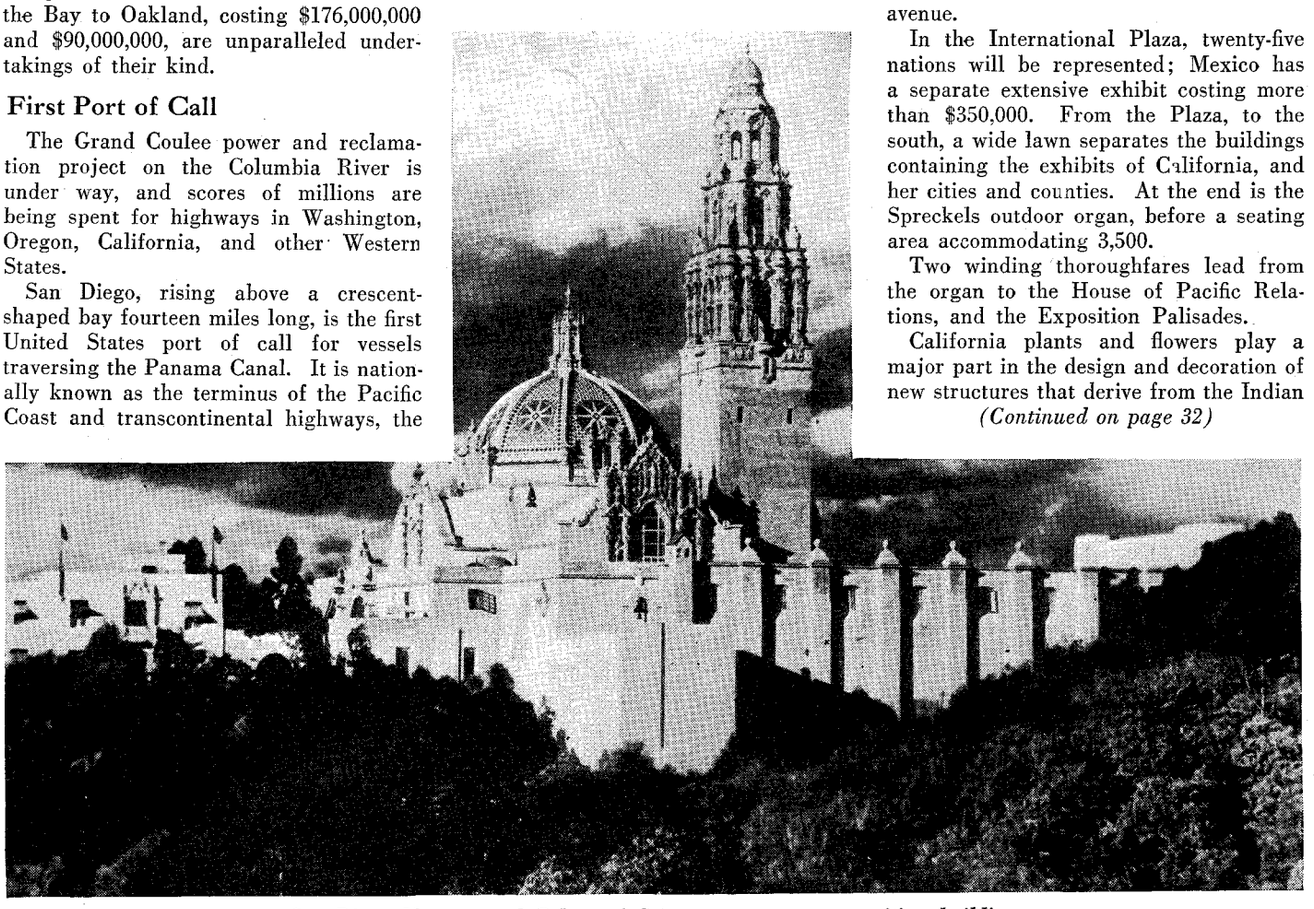
Next in order are the zoological gardens, with their 2,500 birds, animals and reptiles; the Palaces of Photography and Natural History; thence to the main avenue.

In the International Plaza, twenty-five nations will be represented; Mexico has a separate extensive exhibit costing more than $350,000. From the Plaza, to the south, a wide lawn separates the buildings containing the exhibits of California, and her cities and counties. At the end is the Spreckels outdoor organ, before a seating area accommodating 3,500.

Two winding thoroughfares lead from the organ to the House of Pacific Relations, and the Exposition Palisades.

California plants and flowers play a major part in the design and decoration of new structures that derive from the Indian

(Continued on page 32)



San Diego Museum and Palace of Science, permanent exposition buildings

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Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department will not be returned. Unpublished poetry is not acceptable

ADDRESS TO ANGELS

By David Morton

Look out of heaven and see the sweet world pass,
The colored airs and vapory lights between,
So that the earth appears as under glass,
The blue from hidden flowers, the stirless green
From trees like fountains where the meadows sleep,
And wearing something of the delicate sky
From so long gazing there until they keep
Colors celestial, dreaming where they lie.

Lean out of heaven and look and tell us, then,
If anything in heaven is fair as this
That is the first love, and the last, of men,—
The grave enchantment that is like a kiss
Fallen on eyes that evermore must wear
A colored world that swims through vapory air.

—*The Lyric* (Roanoke).

FROM A PIAZZA IN THE SOUTH

By Gilbert Maxwell

Let us age gently, they said, let us go down
Quietly unto our ends,
Unthinking and unprotesting, here in the town
Where we have made our friends;
Where we have made our lives of gilt and glass,
Marble and satinwood . . .
These will endure beyond us, though we pass.
They will outlast our blood.
This house with the sheltered eaves, wherein confined
We have renewed again
The vanished and splendid past, time out of mind—
This crumbling covert of age
Wherein we have long retraced on the yellowing page,
With failing fluid, the delicate script of the years,
This shelter of impotent pain—
Here without question, we huddle together in pride,
Closing our loss inside;
Here, with the dry wide eyes that cannot grieve,
We that are drained of tears
Turn without rancour, inward, from all we cannot believe.

—*Poetry* (Chicago).

OLD GAME DOG IN NOVEMBER

By Nancy Byrd Turner

His blood that ran slow in spring and with autumn's turning
Is quickened under his hide, now. Taut and tense
He sniffs, in the bitter-blue smoke of acorns burning,
Far-off ineffable scents,

And hears the underbrush crack where a rabbit wheels,
And strains to be gone with briars tearing his coat
And burrs in his ears and heaven's long wind at his heels,
And a bell in his throat.

The dawn is a splinter of lemon-green crystal; rime
Silvers his muzzle. He gulps the icy-black air.
That the gods, the inscrutable gods, may remember in time!—
He makes his inordinate prayer.

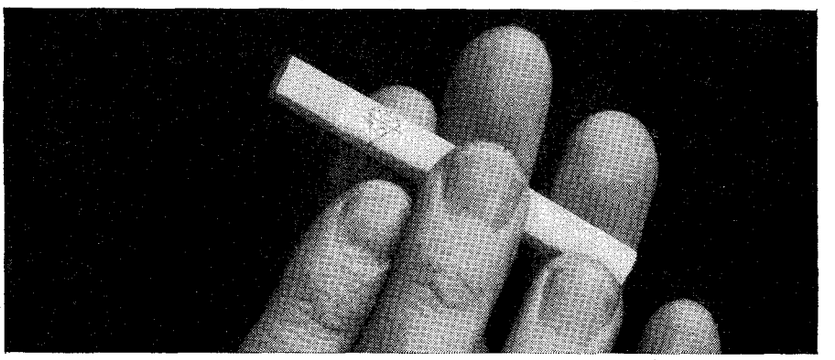
And lo, it is answered: a light in a window, curt speaking,
The snap of cold metal, quick steps on the stairs, and then,
Holy, authentic, leather and corduroy creaking—
The gods have remembered again!

—Star in a Well, Dodd, Mead & Co. (New York.)

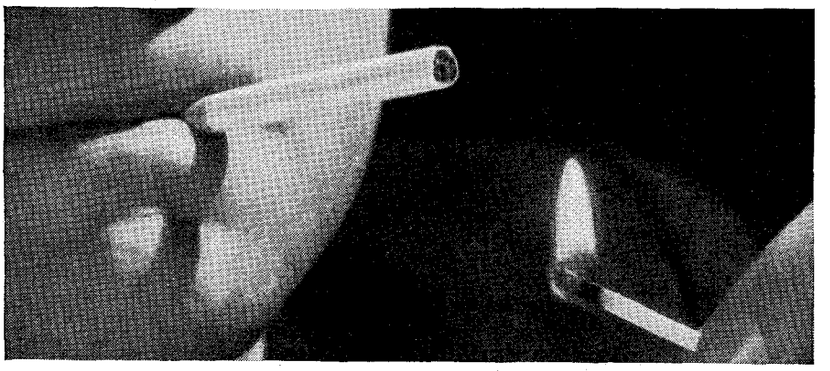
Movie of a man finding out why

All menthol-cooled cigarettes are not alike

ONE—*Open a pack of Spuds and smell them.* You don't notice any menthol? Just fragrant tobacco? That's *one* of Spud's secrets—treating tobacco with smoke-cooling ingredients without in any way masking the natural tobacco fragrance.



TWO—*Roll a Spud between your fingers.* Notice how fresh it feels—never dry or crumbly? It isn't just menthol that does that. Again, it's Spud's *secret process.*



THREE—*Light up!* Isn't there something different about that taste—so refreshing, and yet *so full of tobacco fragrance?* That's because Spud's process holds back the taste-spoiling irritants and lets all of tobacco's *natural flavor* assert itself.

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CORK TIPS PACKED DOWN — SO EVEN YOUR OWN FINGERS DON'T TOUCH THEM.

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Your classified telephone book tells where to get what you need

Plumber, painter, carpenter, architect, mason—your classified telephone book directs you to the nearest one.

The yellow pages also tell who sell advertised brands—Sherwin-Williams or Pittsburgh paints, for example. Look under the brand name; there you'll find a list of dealers.

Among the Outstanding Books

The Pulitzer Prize awards, announced at New York City on the night of May 6, met this year with their usual mixed reception. The dramatic critics scoffed at the award of the drama prize to Zoë Akins' stage version of Edith Wharton's novel, "The Old Maid"; few of the literary critics could discern distinction in the prize poetry-book, Audrey Wurdemann's "Bright Ambush"; the biography, novel, and history awards were greeted with enthusiasm.

Douglas Southall Freeman's four-volume "R. E. Lee," THE DIGEST predicted in its issue for December 29, 1934, "probably will win the Pulitzer Prize for biography." It did.

Doctor Freeman, Editor of the Richmond (Va.) *News-Leader*, had worked on the book for nineteen years, examining every written item about Lee which he could discover and interviewing every surviving person who had so much as seen him.

His book is undoubtedly a definitive work of scholarship; it has been praised in extravagant terms by the poet Stephen Vincent Benét as well as by historians; only a few critics crabbedly complained, as did Lewis Gannett in the New York *Herald Tribune*, that it lacked selectivity, and was too reverential in tone.

Josephine Johnson's brief novel, "Now in November," was greeted with almost unanimous enthusiasm when its twenty-four-year-old Missouri author stepped into the limelight last September. Ferner Nuhn, in *The Nation*, insisted that a "strained effort at darksome poetic tragedy" left the realities of the story "mute beneath the surface."

Atmosphere Created

Others recognized in Miss Johnson a sort of prose Emily Dickinson.

"I want to write poetry with its feet on the ground," Miss Johnson once explained. Her book is, in outline, a story of ten years of struggle and drought on a mortgaged Missouri farm, bringing into its orbit passion, insanity and death; but it is chiefly notable for its creation of atmosphere.

"So much of our lives we go through edgewise, shield-carrying, half of our living a lie," one of the characters says. "I wish we could be hard-mouthed, chary of praise, and all our lives saying only the things we think are so."

In this book Miss Johnson manages that hard-mouthed honesty, yet girths it with an aching love for the beauty of the seasons and for the fertile soil.

The book is full of country images. Poplar catkins are "like red-squirrel tails swinging"; *Marget*, who tells the story, is "plain-sewn-looking," and her sister *Kerrin* is like "the carrion vines that move with a hungry aimlessness, groping blindly in all directions till they find a stalk to wrap on."

The boys stood about the church-door "like a gangling bunch of herons." And all the farmers seemed to be "crawling along the ruts and shoving their debts ahead like the ball of dung-beetles."

New Books Worth Reading

Ladies Whose Bright Eyes. By Ford Madox Ford. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott and Company; $2.50.) An English version of the "Yankee in King Arthur's Court" story.

Ripeness Is All. By Eric Linklater. (New York: Farrar and Rinehart; $2.50.) A hilarious tale of a race for an old man's fortune; he had left it to the heir with most legitimate children.

The Man Who Had Everything. By Louis Bromfield. (New York: Harper and Brothers; $2.50.) A novel about a "successful" man in search of real life.

Second Hoeing. By Hope Williams Sykes. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons; $2.50.) In the Colorado beet-fields.

The Distant Prize. By Charles J. Finger. (New York: D. Appleton-Century Company; $2.50.) A spirited, rambling chronicle of the adventurous men who discovered and explored the Continent of North America.

The book which won the history prize was Charles M. Andrews's "The Settlements," first of several projected volumes on "The Colonial Period of American History." It voices again Professor Andrews's contention that early American history has been misunderstood because of the provincialism of patriotic historians.

The settlement of the Thirteen Colonies was a part of a great migration which must be studied in the light of its English origins. In 1600, not an Englishman lived in the New World. By 1700, some 225,000 Englishmen lived in several hundred settlements in the Bermudas, West Indies, and up and down the North American Continent. Professor Andrews's scholarly book studies them as a chapter in English history.

Notable Awards

The Pulitzer Prizes, established by the will of Joseph Pulitzer, who died in 1911, have taken their place among the most notable literary awards in the world. They do not, of course, compare with the great Nobel Prize, awarded annually for a third of a century by the Swedish Academy.

But they outrank the Kleist Prize, most distinguished of German literary awards, the Hawthornden Prize, which, given to James Hilton's "Lost Horizon" a year ago, occupies first place among English literary awards; and they compare with the famous Prix Goncourt in France.

Pulitzer Prizes are given for American books only; apart from the various newspaper awards, prizes go each year to a drama, a novel, a biography, a history of the United States, and a book of poetry. The literary prizes are of $1,000 each.

They are awarded annually by the Advisory Board of the Pulitzer School of Journalism at Columbia University (consisting chiefly of distinguished newspaper editors), usually upon recommendation of expert juries. It was the repeated overruling of these juries' selections which called forth such violent criticism in 1934 and previous years; this year the Columbia officials insisted that the awards were actually made by the busy newspaper men.

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The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

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To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

Furry-day.—"D. A. F.," Carmel, N. Y.—This is a fête-day observed on May 8th, and only in the town of Helstone near the extreme tip of Cornwall, England. The origin of the festival and the origin of the name are both lost in antiquity. Local legend connects the festival with the name of the town. It is said that a huge granite block, lying within the town up to a hundred and fifty years ago, formerly lay at the door of hell; that Satan carrying it away for some diabolical purpose encountered St. Michael, and that, fleeing from the victorious saint, he dropped the stone in his haste. Thereafter the day of the struggle has been commemorated annually, with Michael as the patron saint of the town.

The celebration is observed by a morris-dance called variously the *faddy*-dance, *fadé*-dance, or *furry*-dance. Possibly the name *furry* may be a corruption from *fair, O,* from the second line of a verse in the tune always sung during the dance:

Robin Hood and Little John,
They both are gone to the fair, O,
And we will to the merry greenwood,
To see what they do there, O,
And for to chase, O,
To chase the buck and doe,
With Hal-an-tow,
Jolly rumble, O.

Formerly, the entire village took part in the dance, and any one failing to observe the fête, if detected, was ridden on a rail and dumped in the river. The dancers walked two and two during the first half of each verse of the tune; at the second half the first man turned the second lady and the second man turned the first lady. All doors in the village were left open and, at their will, the dancers might traverse any house and garden. The day was always closed by a ball.

preserves.—"W. H. W.," Elizabethtown, Ky.—*Preserves* is a plural noun, and therefore, takes a verb in the plural. This form, indicating a confectionery preparation of fruit, was first used in 1640 by John Smith, an English writer, who flourished from 1633 to 1670, not by Captain John Smith, of Virginia Plantation, who died in 1631.

ravenously hungry.—"R. B. W.," Chicago, Ill.—The word *ravenous* is derived from the verb *raven* which means: "To eat voraciously; prey upon; tear, as a beast of prey." These meanings do not necessarily involve hunger; they denote rather manner of appeasing hunger or appetite, or merely of appeasing greed. It is quite permissible, therefore, to employ the expression "*ravenously* hungry," indicating a hunger so intense that one would satisfy it by eating voraciously.

Ask your DOCTOR if the Cathartic Habit is Good for You!

Here are 2 WAYS to fight constipation

THE OLD WAY

YOU TAKE any one of the numerous laxatives or cathartics on the market. In one New York drug store, there were 312 such items.

WHAT HAPPENS: If the one you take is potent enough, it irritates the delicate lining of your intestines, draws water from your tissues—or otherwise promotes an "unnatural" bowel evacuation.

RESULT: You may get a partial or complete "cleaning out," perhaps accompanied by griping. Such results are, of course, purely temporary . . . and may ultimately weaken your whole digestive system—leading to the dangerous "cathartic habit."

THE NEW WAY

YOU EAT a cake of Fleischmann's new Yeast half an hour before each meal—plain, or in a little water. You can get it at grocers, restaurants and soda fountains.

HOW IT WORKS: Almost at once it starts the flow of digestive juices and strengthens your entire intestinal tract from the stomach on down. This leads to a healthier condition throughout.

RESULTS: You feel better. Appetite and digestion improve. Food does you more "good." And, as you continue eating Fleischmann's Yeast, evacuations become regular, natural. You can *discontinue* harsh cathartics!

In one hospital alone . . . 93% of constipation cases were corrected by "digestive activator" method

IF you want to get rid of your constipation, and the indigestion, run-down feeling and skin troubles that go with it . . . here is news for you!

For a new, entirely different way of dealing with the constipation problem is now available.

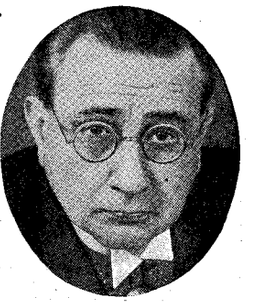
It is called the "digestive activator" method because it supplies to your stomach and intestines a remarkable tonic substance just like your digestive organs *themselves* produce when healthy. Fleischmann's Yeast *alone* of all foods is naturally rich in this substance!

When you eat this new Fleischmann's Yeast, you immediately start your digestive "machinery" working. Stomach juices flow stronger. Digestive muscles become more active. Food is softened . . . your bowels dispose of the waste much more easily.

So phenomenal are the results of this new method that in one great Eastern hospital 93% of chronic constipation cases were corrected—while in others 83% of *indigestion* cases and 89% of *skin* cases of digestive origin were amazingly relieved!

Just eat three cakes (or more) of Fleischmann's Yeast daily—half an hour before meals. If you're taking cathartics, discontinue them gradually.

Then, watch for results . . . in your appetite, digestion, skin! You'll feel and look better soon.



● In speaking of the cathartic habit, Dr. Robert Latzel, head of a famous Vienna "internal" clinic, says: "Such measures only aggravate constipation. The best way to *correct* this evil is to eat fresh yeast."

FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST is not only the richest natural food in the "digestive activator" mentioned . . . it is also richer than any other food in the group of 4 vitamins (Vitamins A, B, D and G) which everyone needs.

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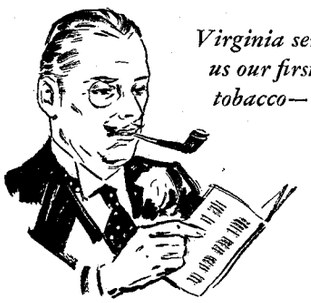
WRITES J. W. MOORE FROM ENGLAND

I have always hoped that somewhere there might be a vintage tobacco, to be approached with reverence, like a rare wine.

My quest is ended

Along a path remembered by many a burnt tongue and countless half used packages thrown away.



Virginia sent us our first tobacco—

and now she sends me my only *tobacco,* **EDGEWORTH.** *Long may you flourish and continue the good work. Surely this is the "pursuit of happiness," nay, the attaining of it!*

Yours faithfully,

J. W. Moore

Harton, South Shields England

BUY A TIN of Edgeworth today and discover why Mr. Moore searched all England to find "vintage tobacco" before he finally turned to Edgeworth and found the smoking pleasure he had been yearning for. You will agree with him! Larus & Brother Company, Richmond, Va. Tobacconists since 1877.

On your radio, tune in on WRVA, the Edgeworth Tobacco Station, 1110 Kilocycles.

On the Current Screen

In their latest contribution to the cinema, **"The Scoundrel" (AAA),** Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur demonstrate strikingly the virtues and faults inherent in their peculiar method of film-making. Intent on breaking with what detractors term the "factory" system of Hollywood production, they fashion their photoplays in Astoria, drawing on near-by Broadway for talent, and combining, under their immediate supervision, the diverse functions of producer, author, and director.

Julie Haydon and Noël Coward in "The Scoundrel," a new film-production by Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur

Being two talented craftsmen, their offerings are notable and exciting, but, while they have obviated the conflict of diverse view-points which give a hodge-podge quality to many Hollywood products, they are prone to go to bizarre extremes.

"The Scoundrel" is a provocative, brilliantly produced screen-drama. In dramatic substance and treatment it is marked by originality and imaginative skill. In addition, it boasts the screen début of the versatile Noël Coward, who shuns Hollywood contracts. He performs magnificently.

Fantastic Episodes

Despite these very considerable assets, however, it is marred by fantastic episodes and preposterous sequences for which Messrs. Hecht and MacArthur alone must take responsibility.

As in their earlier exhibited "Crime Without Passion," the two author-directors have selected decidedly unpleasant people for their protagonists. The central figure of the work is *Anthony Mallare,* a rich, cynical, and egocentric publisher, who postures before a group of shallow New York ultra-sophisticates. He boasts that only those who can see through his poses are his friends, breaks the hearts of gullible women, and drives a starving intellectual to suicide. It is when he is killed in an air-plane wreck after crushing a naïve young poetess that the entertainment becomes grotesque.

It has been the conceit of the authors to have *Mallare* sent back to earth for a month to find one person who will weep for love of him, if he is to have eternal rest. From a shrewdly bitter commentary on a degenerate society, the work switches suddenly to a modern miracle-play, and the concluding sequences are not only unreal, but frequently ridiculous.

Since it is very certain that only through a miracle will *Mallare* be greeted by tears, the climax is as unnecessary as it is out of keeping with the body of the film. The concluding shot of the River Styx, with Charon ferrying *Mallare* to the hereafter, must have been taken by the Messrs. Hecht and MacArthur with their tongues in their cheeks.

Mr. Coward gives a triumphant account of himself in a new medium. He creates a compelling portrait of *Mallare,* and carries his exquisitely balanced performance through even the final chapters. Something not to be forgotten is the scene in the publisher's office when he is confronted by the young girl's fiancé, who challenges him with *Mallare's* morbid and selfish philosophy of living, then shoots at the scoundrel, but the bullet is deflected by a cigarette-case.

As the poetess, Julie Haydon is splendidly restrained and appealing, while Stanley Ridges acquits himself excellently as the homicidal fiancé. The principal web of the photoplay, and its essential mood, is sustained by Mr. Coward, and the adept players who portray the malevolently smart hangers-on of *Mallare,* including Hope Williams, Helen Strickland, and Alexander Woollcott. The entire production, it must be noted, has been beautifully photographed by Lee Garmes.

* * *

"Go Into Your Dance" (AA)—A typical Hollywood screen musical, which finds Al Jolson, without blackface, costarring with his wife, Ruby Keeler.

* * *

"The Devil Is a Woman" (A)—Altho there is none of the labored symbolism of "The Scarlet Empress" in this latest starring vehicle for Marlene Dietrich, it is tedious entertainment.

* * *

"Mark of the Vampire"—Bela Lugosi in another stock horror-tale.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
The Barretts of Wimpole Street, The Merry Widow, *The Lives of a Bengal Lancer, *David Copperfield, *Ruggles of Red Gap, *Naughty Marietta, The Man Who Knew Too Much.	The Whole Town's Talking, *Murder on a Honeymoon, *Roberta, *Life Begins at 40, *Cardinal Richelieu, Les Miserables, The Youth of Maxim, G Men, Hold 'Em Yale, The Scoundrel.

AAAA—Outstanding Films
AAA—Recommended Films
*Films suitable for children

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

ADD similes: As militant as a pacifist.—*Manchester (N. H.) Union.*

A STATESMAN is a politician who has retired.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

THE watch on the Rhine is now an alarm clock.—*Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.*

THE King has had the same throne and the Queen the same hat for twenty-five years.—*Ohio State Journal.*

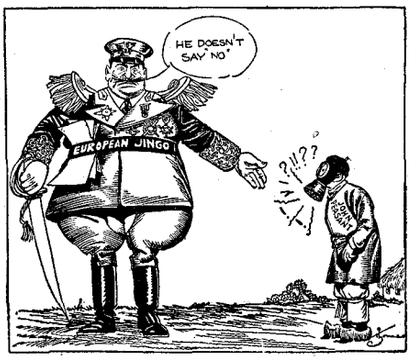
THE state practically every other European State now borders on is hostility.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

WHAT Europe needs is a set of teething "quints" to take its mind off other crises.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE next problem to worry the country is what the sweet girl graduate will wear.—*Indianapolis Star.*

AN optimist is a man who claims to be losing money slower than he ever did before.—*Springfield Union.*

WITH one Legislature after another abolishing heart balm, it's got so a girl doesn't know whether she's being deceived in the right State.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*



The Voice of the People
—*Thomas in the Detroit* News

AMERICANISM: Feeding and pampering the crowd that causes the most trouble.—*Florida Times-Union.*

MISS DEMOCRACY has to keep glancing in every mirror to see whether her hat is on straight.—*Jackson (Miss.) Daily News.*

IF Senator Long regards himself as a national asset he may be exaggerating by only two letters.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

THE churches are getting a breathing spell between the oyster suppers and the strawberry festivals.—*Boston Daily Globe.*

IT is some consolation to the pedestrian that the latest auto-strike is at the factory.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

ONE trouble is that when a standing army gets big enough, it grows tired of hanging around and wants to go somewhere.—*Boston Herald.*

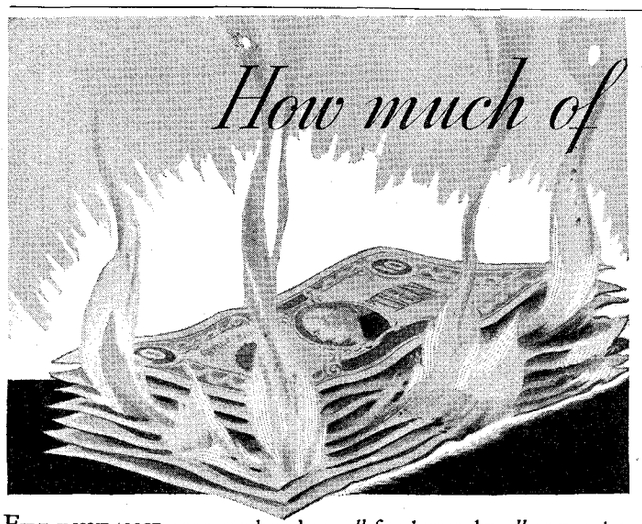
"MOST of the men who whistle at their work are big men." Yeah; it takes a big man to get away with it.—*Salt Lake Deseret Evening News.*

IT will soon be time for publication of a book of repartee between Secretary Ickes and the Louisiana "Kingfish."—*Buffalo Courier-Express.*

ARKANSAS claims Huey Long has all the virtues. Well, if anybody else in Louisiana ever owned 'em, Huey has 'em now.—*Dallas Morning News.*

AFTER assembling all these data if the Government can't do anything else for Andrew Mellon it might write his biography.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

IF American nations were as suspicious of one another as European nations, we could end most of our unemployment by hiring spies.—*Wichita Eagle.*



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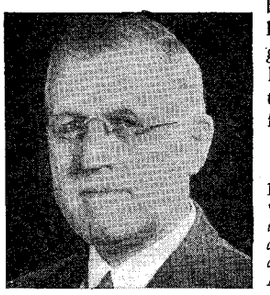
City and State _____



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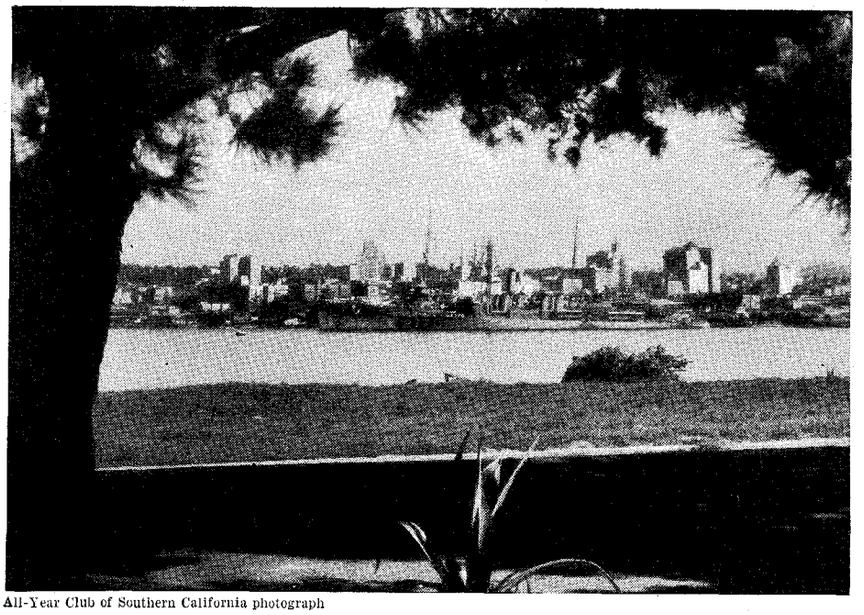
San Diego Greets World Again

(Continued from page 26)



All-Year Club of Southern California photograph

San Diego's sky-line on the shores of a great Pacific harbor

pueblos of the Southwest and the Mayan cities of Latin America.

The general treatment of these new structures embraces colorful ornamentation of broad expanses of plain unadorned building surface with cascades of living California blooms.

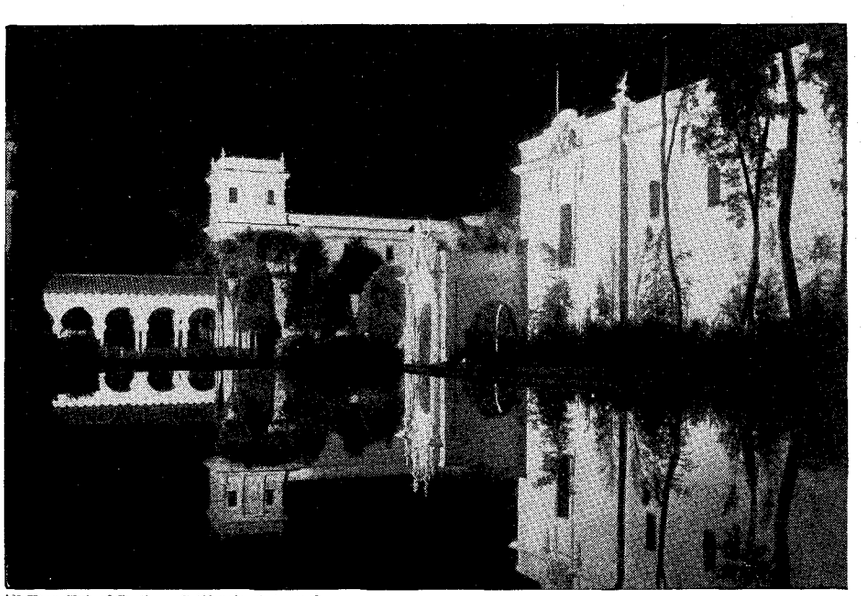
Flowers and Color

The Indian Pueblo-Mayan structures are extremely simple in design, with architectural ornamentation concentrated at building entrances. Built-in flower-boxes form the finish of the parapet walls on each structure of this type. The theme of color and decoration is accomplished through the use of vining plants and flowers that fall from the planting-boxes across the face of the building in the effect of a hanging garden.

Color is the inspiration of this unusual architectural treatment. The green and lavender of the trailing lantana harmonize with the basic building tone of the Palace of Electricity and Varied Industries, while the reds and pinks of the ivy geranium offer contrast to the basic white of the Palace of Travel and Transportation. In endless variety the colorful blooms of Southern California are adapted to an architectural design that is new, refreshing and essentially western.

For the last year and a half, exposition officials have been preparing the park with an expenditure of approximately $1,000,000 in remodeling and reconditioning old buildings, improving the landscape, and erecting new structures. SERA and CWA funds were made available, and business interests contributed generously.

The valuation of the exposition is $12,000,000. Twenty-three countries and the forty-eight States will be represented, and there will be more than 400 exhibits.



All-Year Club of Southern California photograph

Night reflections cast by two of the exposition buildings

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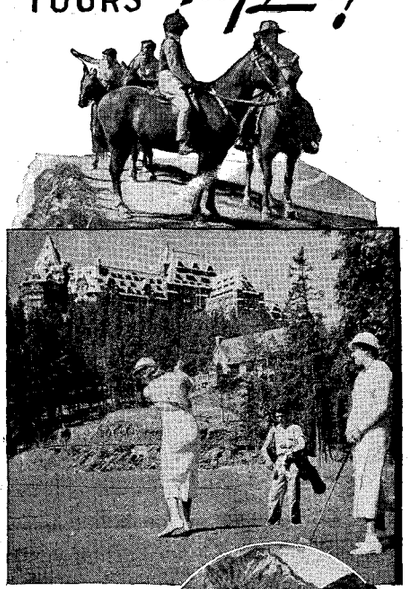
ALL-EXPENSE TOURS



Banff Golf Course

Swimming Pool

Banff AND LAKE LOUISE, EMERALD LAKE CANADIAN ROCKIES

126 miles of spectacular motoring! Snowy mountains, fine hotels, mile-high golf, swimming, in sight of glaciers—horses to ride, cowboy guides, royal "Mounties"! Dine, dance and luxuriate at baronial Banff Springs Hotel, Chateau Lake Louise, Emerald Lake Chalet . . . Here's the most thrilling tour on the continent, at a cost *scaled-down* to your budget!

6 Wonderful Days— 2 days Banff Springs Hotel; 2 days Chateau Lake Louise; 1 day optional Banff or Lake Louise; 1 day Emerald Lake Chalet. All-Expense, *including motoring* **$70**

4 Colorful Days— 2 days Banff Springs Hotel; 2 days Chateau Lake Louise; visit at Emerald Lake Chalet. All-Expense, *including motoring.* **$55**

Tours begin June 21 at Banff or Field and include motor tour, hotels, meals, rooms, motor transport. Purchasers of Tours may extend stop-overs at a minimum rate for hotel room and meals, by applying to management where stop-over is desired.

Add Rail Fare. Banff Springs Hotel open June 16-Sept. 10; Chateau Lake Louise and Emerald Lake Chalet June 21-Sept. 10. *Low Season Round Trip Fares* to Banff, North Pacific Coast, California, Alaska. *Also Short-Limit Round Trip Fares.*

CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTELS

Apply Travel Agent, or Canadian Pacific Offices including NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA BUFFALO WASHINGTON, D. C. ATLANTA ST. LOUIS PITTSBURGH CHICAGO CINCINNATI CLEVELAND DETROIT MILWAUKEE ST. PAUL MINNEAPOLIS OMAHA KANSAS CITY DALLAS INDIANAPOLIS TACOMA LOS ANGELES SAN FRANCISCO PORTLAND, Ore. SEATTLE OTTAWA TORONTO MONTREAL or write Manager, Banff Springs Hotel, BANFF, Alberta.

The exposition will open on time. It will be complete when it opens. For close to two years the management has been quietly at work preparing the grounds and structures and building its organization plans. Seventy-five per cent. of the buildings were ready a month ago for occupancy.

The winter months, naturally, offered no construction problems, such as the exposition in Chicago faced, to complete the building program on schedule.

A full program of 167 features has been arranged for the 167 days of the exposition.

International polo matches, golf and tennis championships, yachting and speedboat regattas, baseball, swimming, and fishing meets are scheduled.

Fleet Headquarters

Air-contests will include Army, Navy, and civilian participation. The entire United States Fleet will make San Diego its headquarters after its return on June 10 from the present Pacific maneuvers. Massed simultaneous maneuvers of several hundred government planes will be held.

Headquarters for the Eleventh Naval District, San Diego is the site of the largest naval operating-base on the Pacific Coast. There is a naval aircraft-station, Marine Corps base, fuel and supply depots, destroyer headquarters, and radio, hospital, and training stations.

Fort Rosecrans is an important Army post, while Rockwell Field, across the Bay, on North Island, is a training school and supply depot for the Army's Air Corps. Camp Hearn, at Imperial Beach, eight miles south of the city, is a cavalry post.

In addition to the military and naval aeronautical activities in progress since America entered the War, there are six commercial aviation projects of interest. Air-planes, motors, and parachutes are manufactured. Pilot-training schools are conducted. Passenger and express services are operated.

San Diegans have witnessed such aeronautical "firsts" as the first air-photographs, first night-flying, first mid-air refueling, and America's first seaplane flight. San Diego was the first city in America to establish a municipal board of air-control.

The "Rufus Dawes" of the San Diego Exposition is G. Aubrey Davidson, Chairman of the Board of Directors and President of the 1915-'16 fair.

Other Officials of Fair

The President of this fair is Frank G. Belcher. Vice Presidents are: Representative George Burnham, Joseph E. Dryer, John F. Forward, Jr., John Lawrence Fox, Samuel I. Fox, and Guilford H. Whitney. Emil Klicka is Treasurer and Roy E. Hegg is Secretary.

President Lazaro Cardenas of Mexico and Gov. Frank F. Merriam of California are Honorary Presidents. Honorary Vice Presidents include Governors of Western and Mexican Border States, Gov. John W. Troy of Alaska, Admiral Joseph Mason Reeves, Commander in Chief, United States Fleet, and national and foreign dignitaries.

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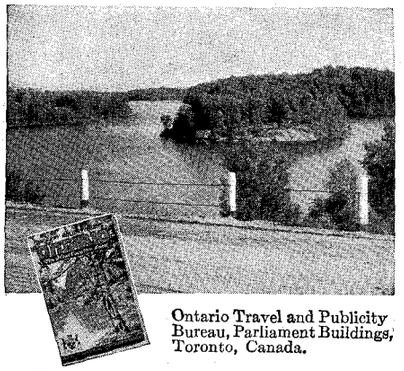
● This Summer, pack up a few old clothes, your fishing tackle and golf clubs and head for Ontario: No trouble at the border, and a few hours from then you're in the heart of the wilds.

● Come to a snug little camp with all the comforts of home, and right beneath you a panorama of lake and rock and forest. How you'll sleep in the cool, still evenings with the tang of pine in the air.

● There are pickerel, musky, lake trout, bass in Ontario's Northern Lakes, and trout in her myriad streams. Experienced guides at low rates. Wonderful golf courses close at hand.

● Good roads lead everywhere through Ontario's lake lands. Thousands of camps; hotels, cottages ideally situated. Let us know when you can get away and how many in your party. We will arrange a trip for you with experienced guides to cook your meals and find you the big fellows. Clip the coupon now.



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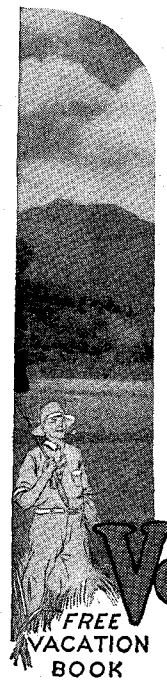

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"Vermont Summer Homes" . . . a delightful invitation, by Dorothy Canfield, to become a "part-time Vermonter."

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Mary R. Plummer's simple, quick method of mastering Robert's Rules of Order only $3.75, plus postage. Write for facts—also *free* Introductory Lesson and Answers to Ten Parliamentary Puzzlers.
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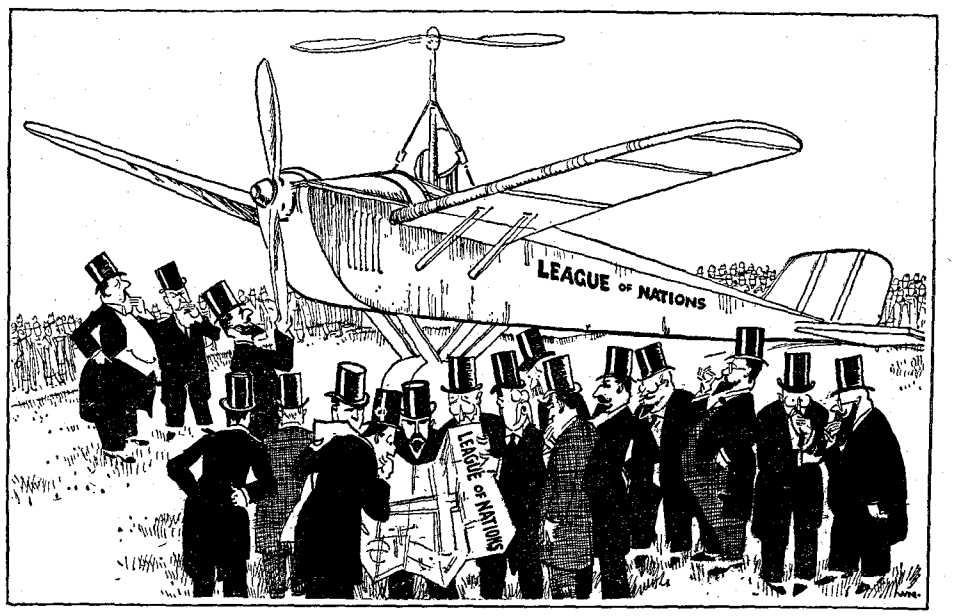
Model for the League of Nations

American Undergraduates, Organized Eagerly and Earnestly to Study World Affairs, Take Framework of Idealism in Facing Facts



Only One Thing Wrong With the Machine: It Won't Fly
—*Glasgow* Bulletin

Blueprinted by idealists, but fabricated by mere statesmen during post-War acrimony, the structure of the League of Nations still is less at fault for failure than the nations piloting the new machine. That is the view of one of Geneva's stanchest supporting groups—the undergraduates of the North American Continent.

Not State and national legislators, stolidly threshing political affairs, but these college students, are the League's articulate protagonists in the United States, as the recent LITERARY DIGEST peace-poll showed. Keenly aware of international wheels within wheels, and of the part each individual national spoke plays, these students are organized, eagerly and earnestly, to study world affairs.

One very definite form of undergraduate organization is the Model League of Nations at Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Massachusetts. This Model League, in history and development, is indicative of the place of the college student in external affairs of State.

Geneva Prototype

In 1926, one or two colleges held short model council-sessions. In 1928, Holyoke, Amherst, Massachusetts State, Springfield, and Smith were the nucleus of an organized session to which other colleges were asked to send representatives.

Now the membership has so grown that the organization is divided into several separate branches. Meanwhile, the League of Nations had tasted interest, popularity, prestige, muddling, failure, loss of potent members.

At Model League sessions, the college students follow Geneva's procedure, tho perhaps not its errors, with general assemblies, committees, council-sessions. Before adjournment, just as at Geneva, resolutions are drafted.

Serious-minded, most undergraduates get through an amazing amount of work. Months before scheduled sessions they begin research on assigned topics of world politics. And, most surprizing, the whole thing is student-initiated, student-managed. Faculty criticism comes at the end, just as criticism follows Geneva sessions.

No "Propaganda"

What do the undergraduates expect to get out of the Model League? What, actually, do they get?

A horizon broader than one college, one community, one State, one nation—a cosmic urge. They feel they are not just American citizens, but world citizens, such as those H. G. Wells writes about.

They want to know more about the rest of the world: man's problems and how they can be met. This Model League is a workshop where the student can do research, experiment, and deduce therefrom.

In these model sessions, different colleges represent the different nations. It is done so realistically that the undergraduates see all facets of a problem, feel the clash and interplay of interests. Exchange students from abroad clarify realities.

In this highly organized workshop, then, the student realizes acutely those stubborn attitudes and constant inhibitions of individual statesmen at Geneva, thwarted by that bugaboo—national interests.

The cry has been raised that the Model League of Nations is propaganda. That is denied by its sponsors. The entire idea was postulated, developed, and supported by the undergraduates. They carry on their interest in world comity.

Thus they learn to be internationally minded. Not through "propaganda," but through the cold, harder-headed way—facing facts. What they make of these facts is the test.

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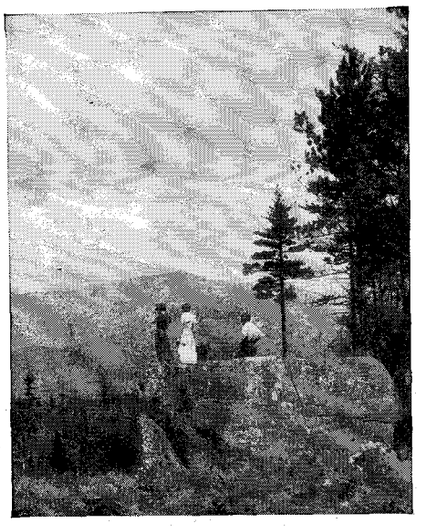

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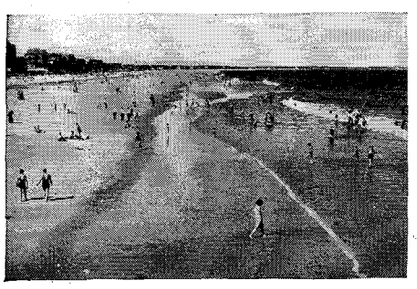
There is *everything* for *every one* in Maine! . . . Smart hotels, camps, and inns deep in the woods or on the coast. . . . And *inexpensive*, state-inspected, overnight accommodations everywhere!

2500 lakes and ponds and 5000 rivers and streams let you swim, fish, canoe and sail in the midst of Maine's woods. Along the 2400 miles of rambling coast, you'll find all the surf and deep-water sports—swimming; yachting; fishing for the ocean's biggest tuna; "hand-lining" for haddock, cod, and hake; and fly-fishing for mackerel and pollock. You can ride, hike, golf, camp, play tennis. And you'll never forget Maine's food!—lobsters and clams as only the people of Maine can cook them; Maine's sweet corn, potatoes, and peas! Here is a vast and varied vacation state. Mail the coupon now for more information.



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Cabinet Wives

Find Experience at the Hub of the New Deal Exhilarating

To be a "Cabinet wife" is exhilarating. According to the Associated Press, nine of them, at Washington, D. C., are ready to attest to the thrill of being in on everything—or nearly everything—going on at the hub of the New Deal.

To Vice President John N. Garner's secretary-wife "the time has meant unceasing work. There's a constant stream of people to greet every day, but I enjoy meeting people."

"It was a rare experience" for Mrs. Cordell Hull, the Secretary of State's wife, "to attend the world economic conference in London, and the Montevideo conference."

Social duties have brought Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, "much that is delightful."

"Why should there be any misunderstanding at all in the world?" is the thought that comes to Mrs. George H. Dern, wife of the Secretary of War.

Her two years in Washington have been a "wonderful adventure" to Mrs. Homer S. Cummings, the Attorney General's wife.

With "no inclination to be formal," Mrs. James A. Farley, whose husband is Postmaster General and *ipso facto* the President's political chief of staff, has learned to conform to "official formality."

From Mrs. Claude A. Swanson, the Secretary of the Navy's wife, comes a sly dig: "Demands upon the time of a Cabinet wife double those of a Senate wife."

Mrs. Harold L. Ickes, wife of the busy Secretary of the Interior, has been surprized "to find how many people I know come to Washington."

Mrs. Daniel C. Roper, wife of the Secretary of Commerce, has lived in the Capital thirty-five years, but finds the groups there now the "most remarkable."

Women More Adventurous

For $10 the average woman (if there is one) would abandon all hope of immortality, but John J. (for Jobless) Citizen would have to have $1,000.

Frequently had Dr. Edward Lee Thorndike, Professor of Education at Teachers College, Columbia University, heard:

1. "I wouldn't do that for $1,000,000";
2. "I'd give $1,000,000 to do that."

He decided to find out what these phrases meant. In general, they meant that the gentler sex was gentler, but more inclined to be adventurous and curious. He also found that:

The average woman would have a try at cannibalism (with attendant newspaper publicity) for $1,375,000, but that her brother wouldn't take less than $260,000,000.

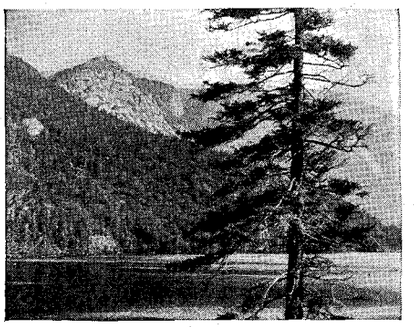
The man in the street wanted $2,500 to throttle a stray cat, or stick a pig; his sister wouldn't think of less than $105,000.

To find what is "average," the professor examined a mixed group of sixty-four unemployed. Forty were less than thirty, twenty-four were older than forty.

WRITES
MRS. J. TENNANT
of Wilmington, Ill.

Posed by professional model

MRS. Tennant, who used the New England Council booklet last year to plan her vacation, writes: "Imagine the awe of our four-year-old at New England's limitless silver sands. Her father's thrill was hardly less keen when he knew again the joys of a sail in a stiff offshore breeze, and the tang of food cooked on a driftwood fire. Her mother loved most the beautiful inland lakes inviting her to swim or paddle or in lazier moments to watch the slender sailboats dipping in the breeze. . . .Three weeks of a kind sun. Three weeks of cool, restful nights. Three weeks to determine us never to vacation in any other place." Good roads, fast railroad, air, boat and highway transportation services from New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore and other points.



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Press

Sulzberger Heads *The Times*

Son in-Law of the Late Adolph S. Ochs Becomes Publisher of Great Metropolitan Newspaper; a Real New Yorker

The word "I" rarely appears in the editorial columns of the modern metropolitan newspaper, much less the strictly impersonal New York *Times*. But on Wednesday morning, May 8, with the name of "Adolph S. Ochs, Publisher, 1896-1935" leading the masthead, there appeared beneath as President and Publisher the name of Arthur Hays Sulzberger.

The New York Times Studio

Arthur Hays Sulzberger

"For eighteen years," said Mr. Sulzberger's statement, which followed, "I have been close to Adolph S. Ochs. I have seen him in his office and in his home. I have watched him in the period of his full vigor, and during the time when ill-health had diminished his participation in the affairs of this newspaper. I have studied him, admired him and loved him, and now that the responsibilities that he bore fall upon my shoulders, I pray that some of the qualities of heart and mind which he possessed in such amazing strength may be vouchsafed to me, and that I may never depart from the principles of honest and impersonal journalism which he, with such force and courage, impressed upon our land. . . . Reverently we close our ranks and continue toward our objective."

New Publisher's Career

Mr. Sulzberger is a real product of New York City. Born there on September 12, 1891, he went to Public School 166, De Witt Clinton and Horace Mann High Schools, and Columbia College. In 1917, he married Iphigene B. Ochs, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph S. Ochs. Before the War he had been in the cotton-goods business, but, after his discharge from the Army, in 1918, he joined *The Times*.

Tall and good-looking, his hair neatly parted in the middle, he dresses smartly but quietly. His taste runs to fine and expensive objects, such as ornately-bound books. He and Mrs. Sulzberger are keenly interested in the editorial as well as the business side of publishing. Guests who traditionally arrive at his annual New Year's Eve party at four in the morning, and others who know him well, characterize him as possessing an unusual sense of humor and an excellent ability to relax. He combines a gift for writing light verse with an aptitude for poker.

When they elected Mr. Sulzberger as Publisher, the directors of The New York Times Company also named Col. Julius Ochs Adler, nephew of the late Publisher, as General Manager, a new position.

Born in Chattanooga on December 3, 1892, Colonel Adler now becomes Publisher and President of *The Times* in that Tennessee city, where Adolph S. Ochs started his remarkable career with $37.50 of his own and $250 which he borrowed. Colonel Adler was graduated from Baylor University School in Chattanooga, and attended Lawrenceville School, and Princeton University.

Adolph Shelby Ochs of Chattanooga, another nephew, continues as General Manager of the Tennessee paper.

The vacancy on the New York *Times* Directorate created by the death of Mr. Ochs will be filled by Godfrey N. Nelson, now Secretary of the company. The other Directors are Hoyt Miller, son of a former Editor-in-Chief of the paper, the late Charles R. Miller; Mrs. Iphigene Ochs Sulzberger, Colonel Adler, and Mr. Sulzberger. The last three are executors and trustees of the Ochs estate.

The new management adopted a resolution in which it pledged itself to "the perpetuation of the ideals and principles of Adolph S. Ochs, believing that in so doing it not only honors itself but also pays its greatest tribute to him who is gone."

Delimiting Crime News

The 72,000 subscribers to the Richmond *News Leader* (Ind.-Dem.) must look elsewhere, in the future, for their information about minor crimes; cases involving first offenders, unless a major felony; local suicides of inconspicuous persons; juvenile-court matters.

They will find no treatment of methods employed by criminals, no glorification nor touch of sympathy for criminals, nothing which will make a criminal act appear heroic, and no levity in dealing with crime.

They will be deprived of the details of divorces of all except celebrities, and of depressing disaster news, unless it is of wide political and economic importance. Any news of this sort which is not of general interest and importance will be displayed conservatively.

These orders were issued recently, just before his forty-ninth birthday, by the scholarly editor of the paper, Dr. Douglas S. Freeman. Born in Lynchburg, Virginia, Doctor Freeman attended Richmond College, and became Editor of *The News Leader* in 1915.

He holds degrees from Johns Hopkins University, Washington and Lee University, the College of William and Mary, and the University of Richmond. He is the author of "R. E. Lee," the biography which has just won a Pulitzer Prize.

Doctor Freeman has made certain qualifications to his new rules:

Crime news may be printed on the first page if it is local news of general interest,

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or if national news of first magnitude, such as a major kidnaping, or a robbery exceeding $100,000.

"Brief reports are to be printed of the suicide of persons who are prominent in the news, or in those instances where the suicide is spectacular, and a matter of general interest. For example, if a person jumps from the top of a high building, that is news that must be printed; but if a poor, overworked woman shuts her kitchen-door, and turns on the gas, publication of the means of her death will simply humiliate her family without serving any useful social purpose."

The disaster-ban does not apply to automobile killings, nor grade-crossing smashes, which *The News Leader* is endeavoring to reduce.

Editors' Golden Jubilee

Even before these alphabet days, teachers generally referred to their National Education Association as the NEA. To newspaper men, the same initials mean either the Newspaper Enterprise Association, a widely-used service, or the National Editorial Association. Last week they meant the latter.

Conceived by a group of Minnesota editors while "lazying" down the Mississippi on an old flat-bottom side-wheeler, the National Editorial Association was organized fifty years ago, in New Orleans, during the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition.

Twenty-five years ago, the editors returned to New Orleans for a silver jubilee. Last week they were celebrating their golden jubilee at the association's birthplace.

They were concerned chiefly with the administration of the Graphic Arts Code as it relates to non-metropolitan newspapers, connected with State press associations, and commercial printing-establishments, but, just as in the earlier conventions of the American Society of Editors, and the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, there was some preoccupation with "freedom of the press."

Liberty and Security

Thomas M. Callahan, Editor and Publisher of the Lafayette (La.) *Advertiser*, said:

"If we put out of our minds the idea that the world owes us a living, we must be prepared to be accused of ignoring human rights. We can not have both liberty and security."

Charles T. Evans, representing the Arkansas Press Association, recalled a prediction made by the late Senator Thomas H. Caraway, ten years ago, that "shortly we might behold the spectacle of a $2,000-a-year clerk, in Washington, telling some operator of a million-dollar business just how and what he ought to do."

Mrs. Elizabeth M. Gilmer (*Dorothy Dix*) said: "The editors are the real great ones of the country. They make heroes, they put men into the White House, and they drive them out. There is no cause which can live without the newspapers, and there is no cause which the newspapers can not kill."

What an Athletic Director of Indiana University did for his daughters

It was back in 1922, when Mary was eight and Catherine was five. Their father felt his responsibility strongly. He wanted to make sure that no matter what the future held, his daughters would have funds for a college education. He naturally turned to life insurance.

An Equitable agent helped him work out Educational Fund policies providing that, when the girls reached eighteen, the proceeds would be paid to them, over a four-year period, in quarterly installments.

The father lived only fifteen months after the policies were issued.

Mary is now in her third year in the School of Journalism at a mid-west State University. Catherine will enter an art school in Chicago next fall.

Because of their father's thoughtfulness and foresight, both of these girls will be soundly equipped to face the world.

* * *

This life insurance program, prepared so carefully to meet the needs of an Athletic Director and his family, is but one of many thousands which Equitable agents, trained in the Case Method of life insurance planning, have put into effect for far-sighted people.

You too have obligations to yourself and your family. Let an Equitable agent suggest an insurance program especially adapted to your own conditions.

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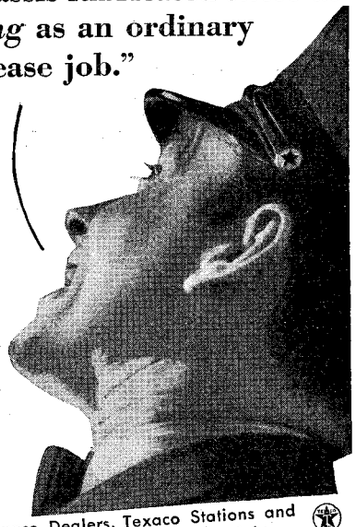

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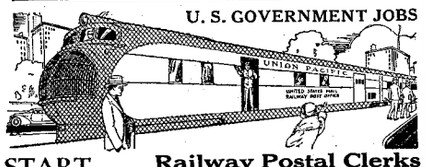

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Many early examinations expected for Government Jobs.

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Sirs: Rush without charge, (1) 32-page book describing U. S. Government jobs. (2) Send list of Government jobs.

Name.....

Address.....

Chain-Letter "Prosperity-by-Mail"

Get-Rich Scheme Called Violation of Postal Laws, But Post Office Department Appears to Be Chief Beneficiary of the Fad

The "prosperity-by-mail" fad has swept the country like a pampas-fire, and postal authorities have found it equally as hard to stop. Started in Denver, as the "send-a-dime" letter, the get-rich scheme is declared to be a violation of the fraud and lottery sections of the postal laws, but the Post Office Department is the chief beneficiary.

In fact, it would be the only beneficiary if everyone in the country were inveigled into the scheme. The participants would get back only what they put in, and be out the cost of the postage.

Postmaster General James A. Farley was quoted as saying: "Well, they help the postal receipts."

"And how!" echoed the mail-carriers.

After the start in Denver, others saw bigger possibilities latent in the idea, and started chain-letters calling for a quarter, a dollar, even ten dollars. A tippler began a chain asking for a pint of liquor.

In Denver, Dr. H. E. Coakley, whose sense of humor evidently overcame any desire for a bagful of dimes, wrote a letter asking for a bale of hay. He got it the same day, then considered writing for a horse.

Another brilliant idea was to have the recipient of a chain-letter kiss the person named at the top of the list. Thus would a love-lorn lad or lass find his or her soul-mate. A dowry of $1,500 as the first instalment on a love-nest was possible by linking up with the "send-a-dime-letter chain."

The most brilliant idea, perhaps, was that of a woman whose long-loved husband had long been lost. She started a chain-letter of inquiry—and found him. The information of his whereabouts was relayed through a friend of a friend of a friend's friend—to the end of the tether.

Psychological Effect

Then she enlisted the aid of the law in bringing hubby home to his responsibilities. It seemed that the possibilities of the chain-letter scheme had just been tapped. New York's newly established "Scotland Yard," it was thought, might take notice.

As to the financial returns to the links in the letter-chain, press-reports gave names and addresses of persons who had reaped a small harvest of dimes, and achieved an air of opulence.

A marked beneficial psychological effect, too, was observed.

A Wichita merchant, for instance—and his experience was repeated in dozens of other places—declared that his retail sales had increased to such an extent as to make the cash-registers sound like a boiler-shop in 1929, and that he had noticed on the faces of the shoppers a new air of optimism, as if they expected, at any moment, to shake hands with that legendary figure which has lurked around the corner so long.

Stationers, typewriter-agencies, and stenographers came in for their share of the new prosperity.

Some dispatches spoke of tons of envelops and paper sold over the counter, and of hundreds of stenographers working overtime copying chain-letters.

That means more shoes and stockings, and other things, which stenographers buy when they can.

One woman in Hollywood, where the game was played fast and furiously, was reported to have asked the City Council to pass an ordinance making it illegal for anyone to break a chain-letter.

Rumor had it, too, that some of the greater stars of the Hollywood firmament had risked a dime apiece in the hope of gaining $1,562.50, which seemed the prize usually aimed at.

Arrests were made here and there. Chiselers had seen their opportunity, of course, and grabbed it. There was the man, for instance, who put his own name at the head of a list in 600 letters. He would take in all the proceeds.

Young *Wallingfords* Active

Others hired boys to drop chain-letters on stoops and porches. Young *Wallingfords* made up letters, and sold them at so much a hundred. One boy was reported to have cleared $150 in one day's sale.

A lot of mathematics is involved in obtaining results. The Los Angeles *Times* quoted Dr. D. Victor Steed, mathematics professor at the University of Southern California, on the problem. He calculated that "if it takes 15,625 persons to contribute $1,562.50 to one person, a total of 244,140,625 letters must be circulated for each of the original 15,625 to receive a like amount. This is more than twice the population of the United States. It would involve $24,414,062.50."

Which didn't make any difference to a Los Angeles housewife who called up the local postal authorities and the United States District Attorney's office to say that the chain-letter scheme was "better than the Townsend plan, marble-games and horse-racing."

As long as Uncle Sam was bound to win, she didn't understand why there should be any official interference.

Stamp sales doubled, trebled and quadrupled in many places, and substitute clerks and carriers were put on double time to handle the deluge of mail which the hopeful Denverite had started. The machine-count of local first-class mail at the Denver Post Office in one day, reported the Denver *Post*, was 371,553 pieces, double the volume of a normal day. Receipts for the first two days of May totaled $37,732.45, more than $12,000 in excess of the figure for the same period last year.

Similar reports came from other dime-hungry cities, towns and villages. Even telephone and telegraph companies reported an increase in business.

Postal authorities expected that eventually the chain-letter fad would collapse of its own weight. Meanwhile, housewives were reported challenging postal inspectors to come and get them.

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Week's Science News

(Continued from page 19)

They considered these facts:

The general population is becoming older: there will be 25,500,000 people more than sixty-five by 1980, according to Drs. Louis I. Dublin and Alfred J. Lotka, of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. At $15 a month, each, as the Federal share of their old-age pensions, the Government's bill will amount to $4,590,000,000 annually by that time. Federal experts had calculated it at $1,294,300,000.

Poverty is not a cause of large families, but has the opposite effect of reducing the birth-rate, surveys by Drs. Frank W. Notenstein and Clyde V. Kiser, of the Milbank Memorial Fund, revealed. At the same time, Frederick Osborn, New York eugenist, found fresh proof for the old notion that the poorest and least intelligent people have the highest birth-rate.

Chance and Cupid, the team chiefly responsible for present population trends, should be deposed in favor of national scientific birth regulation, urged Dr. William Fielding Ogburn, University of Chicago sociologist. He recommended the establishment of a Federal Bureau of Population Research.

"Licenses to Sue"

(Continued from page 18)

Soule; the patent was issued on June 23, 1868. John W. and Isaiah S. Hyatt received a patent for celluloid on July 12, 1870.

Barbed-wire fencing, major factor in the settlement of the Western Plains, famous as material for defensive barricades during the War, was invented by J. F. Glidden, patented on November 24, 1874. Alexander Graham Bell received his patent for the telephone on March 7, 1876.

Thomas A. Edison patented the phonograph on February 19, 1878; the electric lamp on January 27, 1880. Otto Mergenthaler received a patent for his machine for casting lines of type on September 16, 1890; Orville and Wilbur Wright, for the flying-machine, on May 22, 1906, and Dr. Lee DeForest, for the vacuum tube, on February 18, 1908.

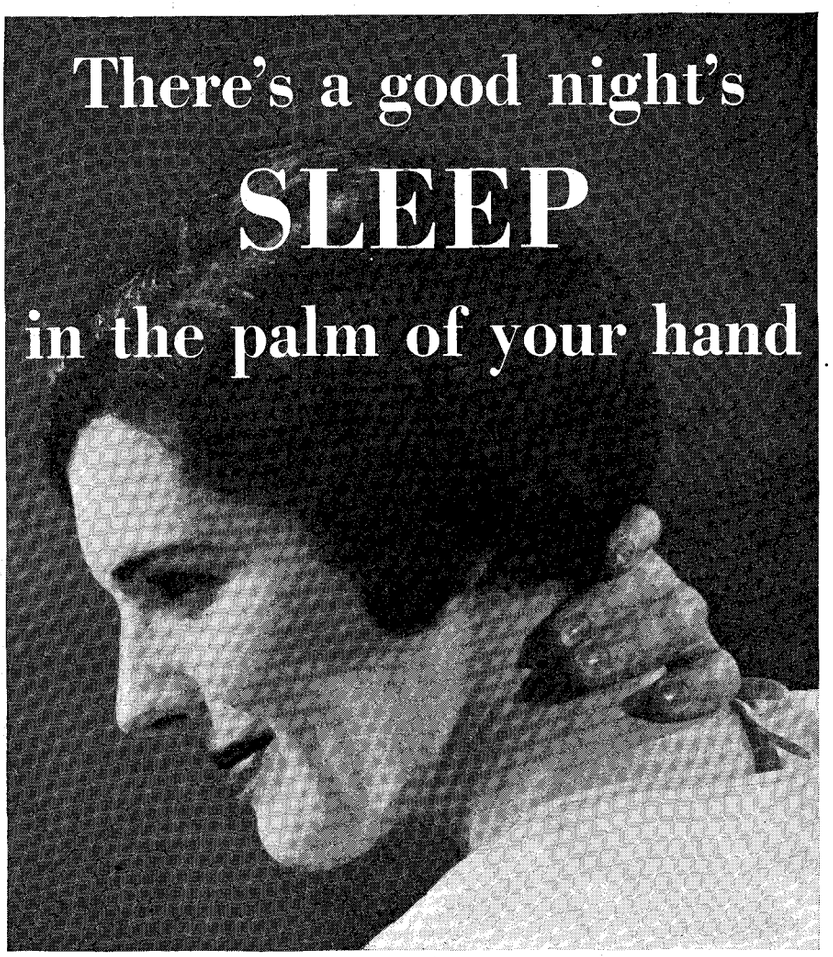
Whalers Set for Boom

Fourteen whalers remain of the once world-famous American fleet of 1,000 ships. New England's seamen manned them, brought prosperity to their province, where the lamps were filled with whale-oil. Then came kerosene.

Whalers ventured into the Pacific in 1787; in 1835, the teeming Kodiak fishery off the Alaskan Coast was discovered. In these grounds America's fourteen whalers are busy again this week.

With whale-oil prices doubled—not many lamps are lit with it now, but the pale yellow liquid is used for soap-making, batching jute, quenching steel plates, leather-dressing, and as an ingredient of lubricants for screw-cutting machines—captains and crews left Seattle more happily last week.

There's a good night's SLEEP in the palm of your hand



DID you ever hear of stroking the back of the neck with a palmful of soothing, fragrant, relaxing Absorbine Jr.—and closing your eyes for a night of wonderfully restful, natural slumber?

It sounds too good to be true, yet nine out of ten who write us say that this simple treatment brought them blessed relief from sleepless nights of tossing.

Here's what you do

Just before you turn out the light, take a bottle of Absorbine Jr. and pour a little in the palm of your hand. Then stroke the back of the neck with slow, firm pressure, rubbing away from the brain. Stretch out in bed, let tight muscles relax, and breathe with a slow, smooth rhythm, like a person already sound asleep. And the next thing you know, it's daylight!

How easy and simple it is! Will you try it tonight and *sleep?* Absorbine Jr. is sold at all drug stores, $1.25 per bottle. A small quantity goes a long way, costs less than a penny per application. If you'd like a free sample, write to W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Massachusetts.

POUR YOURSELF A GOOD NIGHT'S SLEEP

ABSORBINE JR.

Relieves sore muscles, muscular aches, bruises, sprains, Athlete's Foot

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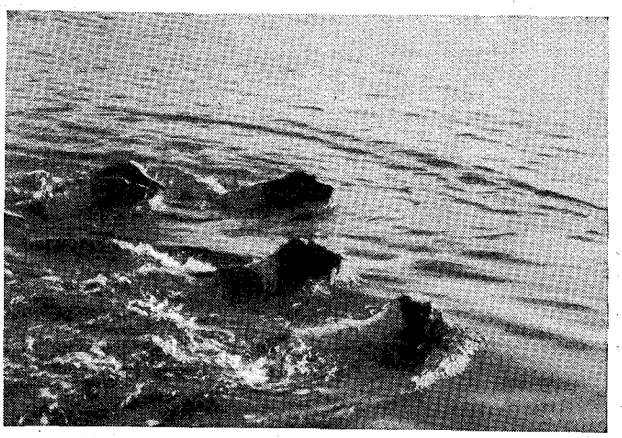
The Hunting-Spaniel in the Mid-West

The Movement to Establish the Springer and Cocker as Working Gun-Dogs Is Producing Gratifying Results in Illinois—Training-Class for Amateur Handlers Started

BY BOB BECKER

Organized field-trials for spaniels are becoming increasingly popular with a number of sportsmen and dog-fanciers in the Middle-West. Illinois, especially, has forged ahead in this sport in recent years. Starting in the fall of 1932, with a small trial which had few entries, and only a handful of spectators, a group of Chicago sportsmen has increased the interest in this sport until, to-day, a total of four sanctioned or licensed springer-trials have been held, as well as several informal cocker-trials.



Courtesy *Field & Stream*

Retrievers are not the only good water-dogs. Springers competing in water-tests at Illinois field-trials

The parent springer-organization in the East, headed by Henry L. Ferguson, an ardent field-trial enthusiast, is lending its support to the Mid-Western spaniel field-trial organizations.

Michigan has organized a springer-spaniel club, and is contemplating a field-trial. A spring cocker-spaniel field-trial, which was sponsored by the Cocker Spaniel Club of the Middle West, was run earlier this month near Chicago.

Clubs Increasing

Two springer-spaniel clubs are active in Northern Illinois: the English Springer Spaniel Club of the Central States, and the Springer Spaniel Club of Illinois, which has A. P. Moecher, of Aurora, the State's most successful and active trainer and handler of field-trial springers, as its guiding spirit.

This latter organization already is planning for its field-trial next October. The older spaniel-group, of which Henry Mead Hammond is President, also may hold a fall trial. Another promotional effort behind the springer is the training-class for owners which was started by the Springer Spaniel Club of Illinois. This is the first "school" to teach spaniel-owners in the Middle West. It resembles Ralph Craig's Albany Cocker Club in the East.

All of this activity in behalf of the sporting-spaniel has come within three years, and from a very crude beginning. Illinois's first spaniel-club wasn't organized until April, 1932, when the Springer Spaniel Club of the Central States came into being.

In November, of that year, the club held the first springer-trial staged in Illinois. Only five dogs were entered. The awards of the judges illustrate the pioneer quality of the first competing spaniels in Illinois, since the highest award was third place to the dog which showed the best spaniel working-qualities.

The publicity that the springer received brought dividends in enthusiasm in 1933, when the same club staged a second trial west of the suburb of Lake Forest, twenty-eight miles north of Chicago's Loop. Lake Forest sportsmen, including Mason Phelps and Stuart Prosser, acted as official guns. More than 500 spectators were on the grounds watching the dogs compete for honors. This was the largest crowd ever known to attend an event of this kind in Illinois.

Spaniel-trials had "arrived," and only better field-trial grounds, with an abundance of natural game, are needed to put the game on a substantial basis.

The same hunting-strain of springer which had won the first trial again was the winner, since Betty Bruning of Ashaba defeated her sire, Benno Bruning of Ashaba, and took first in the open all-age stake.

Dual-Purpose Spaniels

James A. Menhall, of Edgerton, Wisconsin, a Director of the Chicago Kennel Club, and a springer-breeder who has several bench-champions, as well as field-trial springers which have competed in Eastern trials, won third with his Jane of Avandale.

A special event for cockers also was held at this trial. Altho the cockers gave a disappointing exhibition, the performance stimulated the Cocker Spaniel Club of the Middle West to develop real hunting-cockers of a size which can do the work required. Now, some of these dogs are being trained in the Middle West. This club, under the presidency of Herbert A. Washburn, of West Allis, Wisconsin, is supporting heartily the campaign for the hunting-cocker, led in the East by Mrs. A. R. Moffit, of Poughkeepsie, New York.

The Springer Spaniel Club of Illinois, organized on September 24, 1934, held a field-trial on October 6 and 7 on the grounds of the Aurora Hunting and Fishing Club, three miles below Aurora, on the Fox River, where a small lake and upland game-cover made it possible to test the dogs on land and in water.

Indicative of the growth of spaniel-interest in the Middle West was the entry of twenty-one dogs in the puppy, novice, and open all-age stakes—the largest entry of springers in an Illinois trial to date.

Inasmuch as the Club is made up of average sportsmen and dog-lovers, and did not have a large fund for the field-trial, pigeons were used instead of pheasants in order to reduce the cost of the trial. Every competing dog had several birds shot over him. And it was "sporty" shooting, too.

Middle Western spaniel-fanciers have shown that the springer is a handy dog for the average sportsman who likes to hunt pheasants, rabbits, and, possibly, do a little jack-snipe shooting and marsh-duck hunting. The breed works close to the gun, and not only finds game but retrieves as well.

Class for Owners

The Springer Spaniel Club of Illinois is conducting a training-class for owners to further interest in the ability of the trained springer. Mr. Moecher, Secretary of the Club, has organized the class which will teach owners how to train their own dogs.

The class is held in the open about forty miles from Chicago. Novices get their first lesson on the fundamentals of training, how to give a command to a dog, *etc.* Then, the need for a dog knowing the commands to sit, heel, come, *etc.*, is explained and the routine of teaching a certain command is demonstrated on a dog.

After the demonstration, every member of the class puts his dog through the routine under the eyes of the instructor. Spaniel-breeders see in this training-class an impetus to wider use of the springer and cocker in the field.

Spaniel field-trial enthusiasts in the Middle West are looking forward to a "circuit" of trials leading to a championship event. The possibilities of this circuit are: The Springer Spaniel Club of Michigan, which is desirous of holding a field-trial; the two Illinois springer-clubs, and one or two Ohio clubs, inasmuch as Ohio has two organized groups of spaniel-fanciers: The Springer Gun Club, Hugh J. Herdman, of Cleveland, President; and the English Springer Spaniel Club of Northern Ohio.

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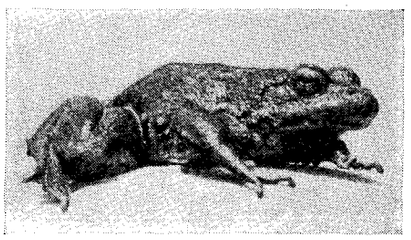
Jumping Frog Jubilee

General Grant to Defend Title in California Contest

Not the oldest sporting event in America, the annual International Jumping Frog Jubilee, held for the last six years in Angels Camp, California, is one of the weirdest.

General Grant, winner of the 1934 contest with a record leap of twelve feet five inches in a field of 168 entries, will defend his title in California on May 18.

The favorite to win the first jumping frog contest, held in 1865, was a swamp star named Daniel. The book-makers cleaned up because two owners of another entry,



General Grant, defending champion

Pete Stag and Jimmy Ludrem, filled Daniel full of buckshot, and a real thoroughbred went down to defeat.

Mark Twain reported the event in his famed short story, "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County."

Entered with last year's champion, young Lauren Crespi's General Grant, are jumpers owned by Max Baer, Fire Chief Ralph Scott and Mayor Frank Shaw of Los Angeles, and Fire Chief Charles Brennan and Mayor Angelo Rossi of San Francisco.

General Grant continues the favorite in the winter books. More than 20,000 persons watched him win in 1934.

Frogs and "The Drunkard"

The annual contests have brought so many persons to the Mother Lode mining community that the 1935 program will include a pony express race from Sacramento to Angels Camp, eight performances of "The Drunkard," staged in a beer-garden, and a historical Forty-niner parade, including original mail-stages, mule- and ox-teams, and a tribe of Indians.

Less colorful, but more inclusive, will be the first frog-jumping contest to be held in New York City on May 19, the winner to meet the victor at Angels Camp. Entries for the New York contest have been shipped from the swamps of Louisiana by plane in "commodious crates lined with moist moss."

Of the 200 New York entries, the smallest measures ten inches in body-length. The New York Park Department will prevent tampering with the entries.

Entries will be allotted to boys' and girls' clubs and playgrounds throughout the city. They will be named, officials hope, after Mark Twain characters. Rules prevent naming of entries after living celebrities without the express permission in writing of the latter.

Each frog will get three jumps. Jack Dempsey will referee the contest, which will be broadcast.

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Sport Shots

Obituary Reader: James Archibald McLarnin, soap-making welterweight champion who is to defend his title in a fifteen-round bout with Barney Ross at the Polo Grounds on May 28, read his own obituary last week.

Traveling as a passenger in a TWA plane, first section of the Los Angeles-New York division, McLarnin preceded by twenty minutes the air-liner which crashed near Macon, Missouri, causing five deaths. McLarnin's own plane made a forced landing, and he continued his trip by train.

Acme
Read his own obituary

"I purchased some Chicago newspapers, and, to my amazement, read of my alleged death, and the wreck. On the train, I sat next to a passenger who discussed my supposed death. When I told him I was McLarnin, he thought I was a nut." "Pop" Foster, his manager, hugged him when he arrived in New York.

* * *

May Prophet, June Miler: Bill Bonthron, track star gone commuter, emerged last week as a prophet. The former Princeton miler, who will make a final attempt to lower the world record for the mile—4:6.8 set by Glenn Cunningham last year—at the Princeton meet next month, thinks he has a good chance to beat out not only Cunningham, but Jack Lovelock, too.

While Lovelock, whom Bonny has beaten only once—in Paris, last year—and Cunningham have been training steadily for next month's meet, Bonthron has been sticking to his accounting-desk in New York all week, commuting to Princeton for training.

Cunningham has beaten Bonny five times in eight races; Lovelock has beaten him four times out of five.

Bonthron

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Medals Can't Be Eaten

Dick Degener, Detroit A.C. Spring-Board Champion, Will Quit Competition for Job After 1936 Olympics

Wide World

Dick Degener: one more year of this, then a job

Slim, blond, and under six feet, Dick Degener pulled his body out of the Detroit Athletic Club's pool, and knit his brows in a manner calculated to convince his audience of his determination. Water glistened on a body browned by the Florida sun.

"One more year of this stuff, then—business. I'm going to quit and go to work. After all, you can't eat medals."

In twelve months or so, Degener will join the ranks of retired athletes such as Johnny Doeg, in tennis, and many others.

The American swimmers who will invade Japan this summer under the guidance of Bob Kiphuth, Yale swimming coach, probably will include Degener. The Japanese, who put the Americans to rout in the 1932 Olympics after a long reign by this country, have asked for fourteen swimmers and one diver.

Holds Many Titles

After Degener's performances in the National A.A.U. indoor championships last month, no one doubts that the former University of Michigan star would be selected to go to Japan.

Degener, twenty-three, has been diving since 1912. He is the holder of ten National A.A.U. and intercollegiate diving titles. Altho he took up diving because it "came natural to me," he is a fair back- and crawl-stroke swimmer, too.

His first title, the Middle West Interscholastic diving crown, he won in 1929. He won a place on the 1932 Olympic Team by beating Mickey Riley, Olympic diving champion, then went on to finish third at Los Angeles, in the low-board event.

The next year he won the A.A.U. low- and high-board events, indoors, and the high-board outdoors, as well as the intercollegiate and Western Conference titles. He repeated last year.

Last month, he won the A.A.U. indoor high-board crown for the third successive time, barely losing the low-board event. In taking the ten-foot event, he compiled 180.68 points in what was considered the finest exhibition ever seen in New York, altho he was competing for the galleries with such stars as Jack Medica, Jimmy Gilhula, and Adolph Kiefer, sensational young back-stroke star from the Lake Shore Athletic Club.

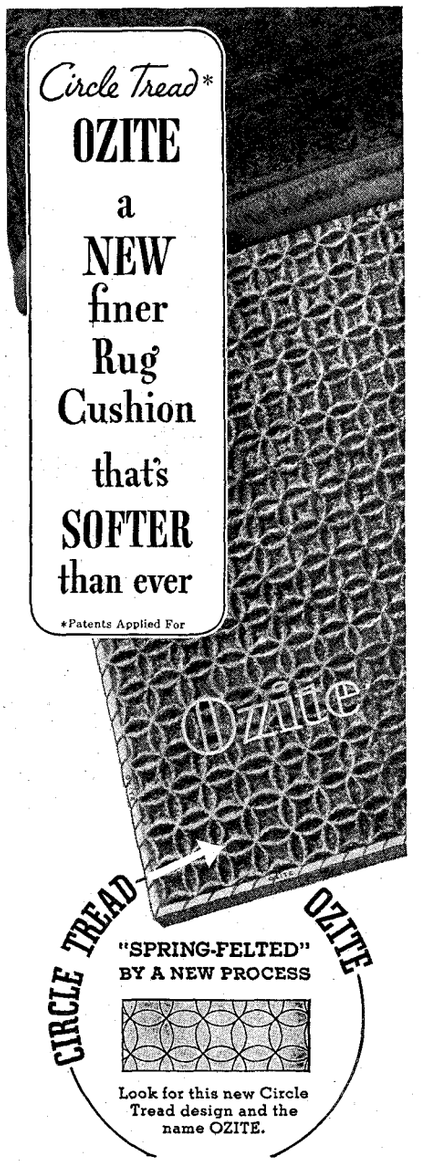
Remarkable Point-Total

Degener's point-total is believed never to have been surpassed in or out of championship competition. On his ninth dive, a cutaway one-and-a-half, with a pike, he received four tens and three nines from the judges.

Tens, at the hands of conservative diving judges, are as rare as the proverbial hen's teeth.

On his final optional dive, Degener did a running, full-twisting one-and-a-half somersault for which he received six nines and one eight.

Degener practises daily at the Detroit A.C. under his coach, Clarence Pinkston, a former National and Olympic champion. He is favored to win the spring-board events in Berlin next year. Along with such swimmers as Medica, Kiefer, Albert Vande Weghe, Gilhula, and others, he should help to reverse the Olympic swimming results of 1932.



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Improving Conditions Reflected by Stocks

New High Marks Set by Stock-Exchange Prices Signify Recovery Progress; the Eccles Bill and the Bankers; General Dawes Repeats His Forecast of Expansion

Into new high ground for the year moved the stock market last week, its price-average index reaching a higher mark than since April, 1934. The industrial-share index went above any record since November, 1931. Thus did Wall Street reflect irregular, but continuing, improvement in general conditions and sentiment.

Mercurial Wall Street traders attributed price gains to such new developments as the Supreme Court's nullification of railroad-pension legislation and the Senate's approval of the Patman bonus bill. These, however, seemed merely contributory. Stronger influences were easy money and quietly increasing confidence in progressive business recovery.

The pension decision improves the railroad situation only moderately and negatively. The roads are saved from a threatened annual charge of perhaps $30,000,000 more than is required by their own pension systems. For real benefits in the form of reduced operating costs and increased income, however, they have still to wait for promised new legislation and a greater volume of traffic, such as can come only from expansion of industrial activity.

The Patman bonus measure caused more confusion of Wall Street thought when its passage by the Senate was announced. Because of its mandatory currency inflation, it was hailed as bullish on stocks and commodities. Because its veto and ultimate defeat seemed assured, it was simultaneously hailed as bullish on bonds, particularly Governments. Such contradiction earned a frown from the New York *Times* (Ind.-Dem.), which commented ironically: "It never has been charged that the ebb and flow of security prices is invariably based on anything so cold as logic."

Circumstances being what they are, however, it is not wholly illogical that investment securities should now remain strong in the market while volatile stocks are being moved up by inflation talk. For the time being, at least, bonds are so potently sustained by cheap and cheapening money that merely suggestive moves in the direction of currency inflation are without power to disturb them.

Credit Control

Passage of the Administration-sponsored Eccles banking bill by the House was in line with Wall Street expectations and caused no real stir in financial circles. The fight against the bill's "Title 2" will be made in the Senate, and banking interests grimly profess confidence that the obnoxious provisions which would set up political control of credit will there be at least satisfactorily modified. The confidence, however, is not as sturdy as it might be.

Banking opposition concerns itself almost exclusively with the second section of the bill. There is also protest against its permanent requirements for deposit insurance which would heavily tax total bank deposits, but it is Federal power to ordain inflation or deflation through credit control that conservative financial and business interests are broadly seeking to forestall. The Eccles bill, they insist, would overthrow the Federal Reserve System and vest full financial power in a necessarily partizan President and his removable appointees.

The matter is, of course, highly controversial. It is now fully apparent, however, that the reconciliation effected last October between President Roosevelt and the leading bankers of the country has quite failed to produce any of the results hoped for by the latter, and by many industrial and commercial interests as well. The reconciliation, such as it was, gave general satisfaction at the time, but there is reason to suspect that its complete failure, as now exemplified by the terms and obvious purposes of the Eccles bill, has since created even greater bitterness and conflict than were thought then to have been allayed.

Expansion Coming

Sticking to his guns and scorning to screen himself with qualifying ifs and buts, Gen. Charles G. Dawes has repeated his forecast of a sudden expansion of industrial activity in the next three months. June or July, he again predicts, will bring the blossoming of a great and sustained demand for durable goods, the backwardness of which has had so much to do with prolongation of unemployment and of subnormal business activity. History will repeat itself, and five years of postponed buying will produce in 1935 the same unexpected, but inevitable, results that it produced in 1879 and in 1898.

The Dawes confidence is the more noteworthy and refreshing because it serenely ignores the political threats and menaces which are so widely proclaimed to be all-important obstacles to industrial recovery. It flouts the popular conception that trade progress or its reverse must derive from Washington. Indeed, its assumption that cyclic precedent will prevail over the alarms of the day may well appear trivial to the constant reader of the currently head-lined outgivings of malcontent politicians, publicists and trade associations.

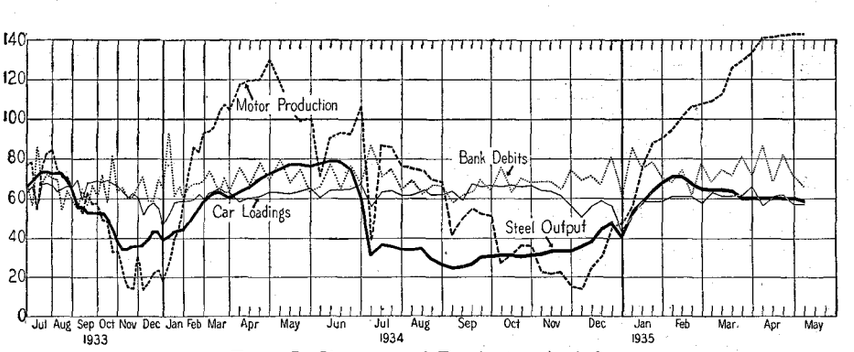
Yet there is increasing indication that those outgivings are getting less attention from individual business men than is popularly supposed. Too many fine promises and dire prophecies of political origin have failed to materialize in the past two years, and it is apparent that the present slow improvement in business sentiment is involving much greater consideration than heretofore of demand-and-supply forces.

Clearer Vision

In the durable-goods industry itself, for instance, there is much off-record disagreement with published assertions that political uncertainty alone is holding back $20,000,000,000 of expenditures for plant expansion and rehabilitation. Even if such a backlog of pressing requirements exists, it is strongly doubted that withdrawal of all obnoxious measures now before Congress would, of itself, produce any greater volume of new orders than that justified by consumer buying of manufacturers' wares.

At the same time, with respect to such buying, the retail trade is now thinking most, and most practically, of the distribution of work-relief and veterans' bonus funds, rather than of the unbalanced budget, or of banking reform, or even of NRA continuation. Such matters are dwarfed by the prospect of a great increase in the public's spending power, some part of which will presumably become effective by midsummer, and for which there must be increasing preparation.

Thus, business is doing more reckoning and less shuddering than formerly.



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows in percentage of deviation from the basis of weekly average for 1923-1925, inclusive, steel-ingot production in percentage of total plant capacity, total freight car-loading, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. It covers the week ending May 4

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Oil-Trade Optimism

Petroleum Shares Benefit From Preparation for Price Rise

Oil-company shares as a group have a permanent place on Wall Street lists of "stocks recommended as hedges against currency inflation." In consequence, they get special attention whenever inflation becomes Wall Street's lesson for the day. Of late, however, the oils have been additionally advantaged at times by indications of trade optimism and by preparations for advances in crude-petroleum prices.

Last week it became evident that the combination of regulated production and increased demand was lifting crude oil above $1 a barrel, the previously maintained price-basis for mid-Continent and Texas fields. At the same time, further advances in retail gasoline prices were announced for Eastern territories. Wall Street took notice, and Stock Exchange traders made representative oil-shares strong features of the market for a while.

Leading oil-companies have been prominent among the corporations which have recently announced large-scale refunding plans, and a distinct note of new confidence marked the American Petroleum Institute's recent petition to Congress demanding reduction of government regulation of industry to a minimum.

Government Baiting

Still another effort is to be made to force the Government to fulfil its gold-payment pledges. Unidentified "prominent financial interests" plan to offer the Treasury one of its own $1,000 gold notes in payment of $1,690 income taxes. The tender is to be made on June 15, on which date the note matures and the taxes are due. The Treasury is counted upon to refuse the offer; appeal to the courts may follow.

The $1,000 Treasury note involved in the plot specifies that it will be accepted at par in payment of taxes. It also specifies "payment in gold coin of the present standard of value." Having been issued in 1932, the then "present standard" was a weight of gold which has now been given a currency value of $1,690, or thereabouts. That value will be claimed for it when it is presented.

Experienced Opinion

In America for the supposed purpose of studying the operation of the New Deal at first hand, Sir Josiah Stamp, British banker and economist, was quoted last week as believing that "the United States is bound to get along now, no matter what you do."

Wall Street received the opinion with respect, as coming from one who, in his own country, has had full experience with recovery which has involved extensive unemployment-relief, farm-aid, housing-construction and heavy taxation, as well as abandonment of the gold standard. Great Britain wangled through, however, without the equivalents of NRA, AAA and the like, and without experimental reform of banking, the stock market and other forms of business.

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

Protestant Church Army

Sir:—The suggestion by James W. Gerard in regard to organizing a Protestant Church Army to help finance the work of the ministers of the different Protestant Churches seems to me the finest idea that has been announced in this direction, and I am heartily for it.

The Catholic Church and Jewish synagogs are always financed with apparently little trouble or effort, and the ministers of these Churches are well-salaried. But the same can not be said of the various Protestant ministers. I know of several able men, educated socially far above the average college man, yet hardly able to make ends meet. If these men were secure from financial worries, what good they could do, that at the present time, and under the present conditions, is beyond their ability. Also, it would give them security in preaching the Gospel—they would not be afraid if they "stepped on some wealthy member's toes" it might mean disagreeable results and, in some cases, removal.

St. Louis. (Mrs.) Vee Harnage.

Constitution and Divorce Laws

Sir:—John Higin in the May 4 issue of your magazine states that no court outside of the easy-divorce State would recognize the divorce because neither party was a true resident of the State. I wish to call his attention to the fact that the laws of these States require a period of residence, and, also, that the Constitution of the United States requires any State to recognize the laws of another.

Fort Riley, Kansas. Edwin Burnett.

AAA and the Farmer

Sir:—The referendum on the wheat-adjustment program, to be held on May 25, calls for careful consideration by the wheat-farmer. The results of this vote will affect the policy adopted for the next four years by the National Administration. The wheat-allotment contract is a protection against total crop-failure, which thousands of wheat-farmers in the drought-districts realize. Allotment-payments help defray the cost of preparation of seed-bed and seed. No farmer can foretell at seeding-time the yield at harvest-time. This contract, through the reduction of acreage to meet the estimated domestic requirements, assures the farmer the world price plus the 42c. per bushel tariff.

The wheat-farmers of the United States must confine production to domestic requirements until assured of foreign markets equal to or above the cost of production. And agriculture must retain controlled production till the day arrives when we will have a market for surplus production. There may be times when small quantities of commodities may be imported for domestic consumption during drought-periods, that's to be expected. The question the farmer must answer for himself is: Cost of production, plus a standard of living equal to other industry, or a return to conditions which existed during 1932 and in March, 1933.

Lewis, Kansas. C. P. Westwood.

Hooray for Beards!

Sir:—William Morgan says: away with whiskers, electrocute them! Ever since the beginning of time men have had whiskers. Fifty years ago they were quite a distinction. And in any kind of council-chamber the man with the longest whiskers commanded most respect.

A man with long whiskers does not need his face lifted. If you keep taking any kind of growth off land, you soon exhaust the land; and it seems to me the same thing would apply to whiskers. Long life and long whiskers ought to go together. J. E. Fitzgerald.

Stephenville, Texas.

Give Him the Works!

—*Patton in the Dallas* Journal

12,000 Acres of Cash

Sir:—In a recent issue of The Literary Digest, there was a statement that the $4,880,000,000 appropriation for the work-relief program, if in the form of $1 bills, would cover an area of twenty acres.

I believe if you will have your mathematical department figure this out again, it will find that the above-mentioned amount of money, in the form of $1 bills, would cover an area of over 12,000 acres, or 540,000,000 square feet, which is approximately nineteen square miles. This would also be enough to cover a standard concrete highway running from Los Angeles to New York City. Roy Cross.

Kansas City.

Well, It Sounds Reasonable

Sir:—In connection with Arthur L. Maberry's article on the school that requires no home-work, in a recent issue, I certainly would be interested in the views of other parents on this mooted subject. It seems to me that school authorities expect kids in graded school to put in more hours than folks that are grown and have regular jobs and their evenings to themselves.

It would appear to me that in eight years the average grade school could easily teach the average youngster what he needs to know to prepare him for high school without making him work every week night till ten or later doing home-work.

John A. Boerema.

Chicago.

Away With Somber Black!

Sir:—Can't some one set a new style for men's evening clothes? Let's stop turning our parties into funerals by the somber black. Certainly, brown, or brown in combination with some other conservative hue, is more cheerful than this everlasting black. Women are allowed a freedom in selecting the colors of their evening gowns. Why not men? Parties would be gayer, men more attractive. Here's hoping some courageous male will start something. It will fit in with our new days, new hopes. Joseph Maxton.

New York City.

Teachers and Radicalism

Sir:—Teachers are inclined toward inertia, not toward agitation. Investigate the universities, and the teachers, by all means—it will do us good. Examine the examiners—it may give us a laugh. Stimulate the stagnant to warm-blooded activity, and the physically lazy to intellectual leadership.

But don't pass the buck! Don't pretend the teachers are responsible for this mess! Don't stop investigating when you are through with the colleges! Reginald Gage.

Chicago.

Educational Reform

Sir:—It is true, as D. F. Jenkins says, that a reform is needed in our system of college education. Not only in college but in our whole educational system, which has its earliest beginning in the home environment, is the reform needed. The emphasis in education has been and still is centered too much upon acquiring scholastic honor, fame, and public admiration, rather than developing citizens who will give real and honest service to humanity.

No outside force can rescue or reform education. It is a slow and tedious process and must come from within the educational system itself rather than through a miraculous reform by an outside force. However, much can be done to speed up educational reforms by bringing the need to the public eye. H.H.C.

Firth, Idaho.

What We Want to Know

Sir:—Henry Feere, in his recent letter, "War not a necessary evil," says: "The people of the civilized world can avoid war by adopting as their rule of conduct . . ."

For hundreds of years philosophers and theologians have speculated on the freedom of the human will with doubtful benefit to mankind. But what the American people want to know, it seems to me, is not what Japan *can* do, but what she *will* do; not what Germany *can* do, but what she most probably *will* do.

Let Mr. Feere definitely prove to the American people that Germany, Italy, France, Japan, and all the other "civilized" nations of the world are disarming, and they will rise up in a body and demand that the United States disarm. E. F. George.

Lubbock, Texas.

Sir:—So far two articles have appeared on this page using essentially the same theme in defense of war. One is by C. R. Stedman, who wants to justify war on the basis that man fights against disease and certain insects, and must submit to a competitive spirit in business and politics. That is like justifying the burning down of one's house because there is a fire in the furnace.

These writers are guilty of one of humanity's cardinal sins—that of failing to make distinctions. They have not distinguished between constructive and destructive fighting. War is wholly destructive and man's fight against disease wholly constructive, and, rather than justifying one another, they are contradictory. If man wants to destroy himself in war, why fight against disease? One can not at the same time aim to destroy and also to preserve himself. D. S. Renner.

Columbus, Ohio.

Thank You

Sir:—I have been greatly interested in the photographs of great statesmen appearing on the front of previous issues, but the one of Benito Mussolini is the most striking of all.

The Literary Digest is my peep-hole into world affairs. More power to it.

E. E. Jones, Jr.

West Lafayette, Indiana.

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Weekly Chart of Congressional Action

(Compiled for The Literary Digest *by Congressional Intelligence, Washington, D. C.)*

(CHART NO. 18: As of May 11, 1935)

EXPLANATORY NOTES

FOOT-NOTES: Letters in parentheses carried in the various amendment columns of the Chart refer to explanations of amendments at base of the Chart.

NUMERALS: Numerals in parentheses in the amendment columns refer to Charts in previous issues of The Literary Digest in which amendments to the particular bill were explained. Numeral (2), for instance, refers to Chart No. 2, which appeared in the issue of January 26, 1935, etc.

COMMITTEE SYMBOLS: Abbreviations used for the various Committees are as follows: Agri.—Agriculture; Appro.—Appropriations; Bank'g—Banking; Comm.—Commerce; Fin.—Finance; F.R.—Foreign Relations; I.C.—Interstate and Foreign Commerce in the House, and Interstate Commerce in the Senate; Judic.—Judiciary; Labor—Labor in the House (Corresponding Committee in Senate is Education and Labor); Mines—Mines and Mining; W.&M.—Ways and Means; R.&H.—Rivers and Harbors; P.O.—Post Offices and Post Roads; M.A.—Military Affairs.

New Bills

Labor Board.—A new draft of his Labor Board bill, formerly numbered H. R. 6288, has been introduced by Representative Connery, of Massachusetts. The new measure is numbered H. R. 7937, and was referred to the House Committee on Labor. It is similar to the original draft, but incorporates the changes made in the Senate bill by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. [See Chart foot-note (d) this page.]

The measure sets up a National Labor Relations Board of three, to be appointed by the President, with the specification that this Board supersedes the agency created a year ago. The proposed enactment enlarges the powers of the Board. It differs from the Senate bill in that it places the Board under the jurisdiction of the Department of Labor.

* * *

Among bills not included in the Chart, but of general interest:

Balanced Budget.—Senator Tydings, of Maryland, has sponsored a resolution (S.J. Res.123) to "provide for a balanced budget." He would require the President to transmit to Congress, along with his annual budget, a budget-bill allocating expenses of the various Executive agencies for the ensuing fiscal year. Passage of this bill would be required before any other enactment.

The Maryland Senator would prohibit expenditure in excess of revenue under the following terms:

"In the event Congress increases any of the allocations in the budget-bill, as submitted by the President, an amount equal to such increase shall be deducted from the allocation to some other government establishment; but in no event shall the total allocations, or the total appropriations, exceed the estimated revenue for the ensuing fiscal year, plus the estimated amounts in the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year in progress, available for expenditure in the ensuing fiscal year, unless Congress shall provide for such excess (1) by new taxation, sufficient to liquidate such excess within the ensuing fiscal year, or (2) by authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow sums sufficient to cover such excess, in which case the legislation authorizing such borrowing shall be accompanied by new taxation which will liquidate the amount borrowed within a period of not more than fifteen years.

"In case there is an estimated deficit for the fiscal year in progress or a deficit is carried over from any prior fiscal year, such deficits shall be provided for before any other allocations are made.

"This joint resolution shall be ineffective in time of war, and until the expiration of one full fiscal year after the termination thereof."

* * *

League of Nations.—Qualified membership in the League of Nations would be provided for the United States under a resolution (S.J. Res.119) introduced in the Senate by Senator Pope, of Idaho. The proposal authorizes the President to notify the League that the "United States accepts its membership in the League of Nations on the following terms and understandings:

"(1) That the obligations of the pact of Paris not to resort to war as an instrument of national policy is recognized as the fundamental and guiding principle of the Covenant; and

"(2) That the provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations relating to cooperation in the prevention of war shall not be interpreted as obligating the United States to adopt measures which might involve the use of armed force; and that the decision as to what action shall be taken by the United States in case the peace of nations is threatened or violated shall rest with the Government of the United States acting according to the Constitution."

		HOUSE					SENATE					Conference	President
		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Title and Author	Bill Number	Committee Referred To	Committee Amendments	Date Rep't'd To House	House Floor Amendments	Final Action	Committee Referred To	Committee Amendments	Date Rep't'd To Senate	Senate Floor Amendments	Final Action	Conference Rep't Approved	President's Signature
1	2 3												
BONUS						Passed					Passed		
Vinson (Ky.)	HR3896	W. & M.	(10)	3-13	HRI	3-22	Fin.	S2605	4-25	HR1	5-7	(a)	....
Harrison	S2605	.....	....	....	....	....	Fin.	....	....	....	....	....	....
TREAS. P.O. APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed S-5-7		
Arnold	HR4442	Appro.	(3)	1-22	Minor	2-1	Appro.	(10)	3-11	(12)	3-26 H-4-22	....	
FOUR DEPT. APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed S-3-13	....	
Oliver	HR5255	Appro.	(5)	2-4	(6)	2-8	Appro.	(8)	1-22	Minor	2-25 H-3-18	3-22	
WAR DEPT. APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed S-3-26		
Parks	HR5913	Appro.	(7)	2-19	Minor	2-22	Appro.	(9)	3-1	(10)	3-8 H-3-29	4-9	
DEFICIENCY APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed S-3-20		
Buchanan	HR6644	Appro.	(10)	3-12	Minor	3-13	Appro.	(11)	3-18	(11)	3-19 H-3-20	3-21	
INTERIOR APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed S-5-1		
Taylor	HR6223	Appro.	(8)	2-27	(9)	3-1	Appro.	(15)	4-15	(15)	4-16 H-4-30	....	
AGRICULTURE APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed		
Sandlin	HR6718	Appro.	(11)	3-14	Minor	3-15	Appro.	(12)	3-27	Minor	3-29 H-4-15	....	
NAVY DEPT. APPROPRIA.						Passed							
Cary	HR7672	Appro.	(16)	4-23	Minor	4-26	Appro.	(e)	5-9	....	....	....	....
4-BILLION RELIEF						Passed					Passed S-4-5		
Buchanan	HJR117	Appro.	(3)	1-23	(3)	1-24	Appro.	(6)	2-14	(12)	3-23 H-4-5	4-8	
SOCIAL INSUBANCE						Passed							
Doughton	HR7260	W. & M.	(14)	4-5	(15)	4-19	Fin.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wagner	S1130	.....	....	....	....	....	Fin.	....	....	....	....	....	....
HOME LOAN						Passed					Passed		
Steagall	HR6021	Bank'g	(9)	2-21	(10)	3-12	Bank'g	(14)	4-9	Minor	4-12	....	....
FARM CREDIT													
Jones	HR5440	Agri.	(6)	2-7	....	....	.....	....	....	....	Passed	....	....
Fletcher	S1384	Agri.	Minor	2-18	....	....	Bank'g	(4)	1-29	(6)	2-11	....	....
FOOD, DRUG													
Mead	HR3972	I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Copeland	S5	.....	....	....	....	....	Comm.	(6)	3-22	(14)	....	....	....
HOLDING CO'S.													
Rayburn	HR5423	I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wheeler	S1725	.....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
AAA AMEND.													
Jones	HR7713	Agri.	(13)	4-30	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Smith	S1807	.....	....	....	....	....	Agri.	(16)	4-24	....	....	....	....
INCOME-TAX PUBLICITY						Passed					Passed S-4-11		
Doughton	HR6359	W. & M.	None	3-7	None	3-11	Fin.	None	3-13	Minor	3-28 H-4-11	4-19	
COTTON-TAX EXEMPTION						Passed							
Doxey	HR6424	Agri.	(11)	3-8	(11)	3-19	Agri.	....	....	....	....	....	....
RIVERS AND HARBORS						Passed							
Mansfield	HR6732	R. & H.	Minor	3-18	Minor	4-9	Comm.	....	....	....	....	....	....
NRA EXTENSION													
Harrison	S2445	.....	....	....	....	....	Fin.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Clark	SJR113	.....	....	....	....	....	Fin.	None	5-2	....	....	....	....
AIR-MAIL SERVICE						Passed							
Mead	HR6511	P.O.	(12)	3-9	(12)	3-25	P.O.	....	....	....	....	....	....
O'Mahoney	S2420	.....	....	....	....	....	P.O.	....	....	....	....	....	....
McKellar	S2454	.....	....	....	....	....	P.O.	....	....	....	....	....	....
WAR-PROFITS						Passed							
McSwain	HR5529	M. A.	(14)	2-12	(14)	4-9	(14)	(b)	(b)	....	....	....	....
FARM-TENANT													
Jones	HR7018	Agri.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bankhead	S2367	.....	....	....	....	....	Agri.	(15)	4-11	(f)	....	....	....
BANKING						Passed							
Steagall	HR7617	Bank'g	(16)	4-19	(c)	5-9	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fletcher	S1715	.....	....	....	....	....	Bank'g	....	....	....	....	....	....
LYNCHING													....
Costigan-Wagner	S24	Judic.	Minor	3-18	17	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
LABOR BOARD													
Connery	HR7978	Labor	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wagner	S1958	.....	....	....	....	....	Labor	(d)	5-2	....	....	....	....

(a) The Senate passed the inflationary Patman bonus bill, bearing the Vinson bill number (H.R. 3896), as the House had done earlier, so that there were no differences to settle in conference between the two Houses. This meant that the bill was to go directly to the President.

(b) The Senate special committee investigating munitions reported the McSwain war-profits bill entirely rewritten, and containing more drastic provisions. The bill was referred to the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

(c) The House struck from the banking bill provision for retirement pensions for Federal Reserve Board members. The House also refused language requiring insured banks to join the Federal Reserve System.

(d) The Senate Committee on Education and Labor rewrote the public-policy section of the Wagner Labor Board bill, removed the section affecting the authority of the Board over subsidiary boards, and made various other changes.

(e) The Senate Appropriation Committee increased the amount for ship construction in the Navy Department bill.

(f) The Senate Agriculture Committee, May 9, reported the farm-tenant bill a second time.

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